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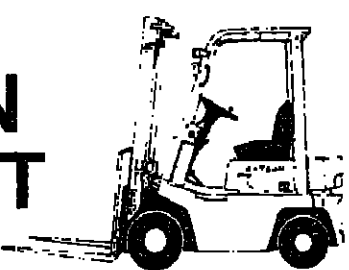
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# Arab news

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VOL. V NO. 114

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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

## Kasm forms new Syrian government

DAMASCUS, Jan. 15 (R) — The formation of a new Syrian government under Dr. Abdul Rauf Al-Kasm, previously governor of Damascus, was officially announced Tuesday night.

Dr. Kasm, 48, was asked by President Hafez Assad to form a government last Wednesday after two weeks of talks at the seventh congress of the ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party.

Like its predecessor, the two year-old cabinet of Mohammed Ali al-Halabi, the new government is a coalition of the Baath Party and its allies.

Baathists were given almost half the 37 ministerial posts with Communists, Socialist unionists, Arab Socialist Union and Arab Socialists retaining their two seats each. The remaining jobs went to independents.

Dr. Kasm, a member of the newly-elected regional (Syrian) leadership of the Baath Party, has not previously held a ministerial post.

Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam retained both his posts.

The other two deputy premiers, Jamil Shaya and Fahmi Yousefi, were replaced by Abdul-Qader Qaddoura and Walid Hamdoun as deputy premiers for economic affairs and for services.

Maj. General Mustafa Tlass and Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad retained the portfolios for defense and information respectively.

Twenty ministers joined the cabinet for the first time, in addition to the two deputy premiers.

Political sources described the new government as "a technocrat government for internal reform." It included 18 qualified engineers or experts.

### Baath Party member and architect

Kasm is a wealthy architect and urban studies scholar who has been a member of the ruling Baath Party for 30 years.

He studied at Damascus University and later in Istanbul, and received a Ph.D. in architecture and urban studies from Geneva University in 1953.

He progressed from professor of fine arts at Damascus University to head of the Architecture and Urban Studies Department at the University's School of Civil Engineering, then deputy head of the university.

Last June he became mayor of Damascus. A visiting professor at Geneva since 1975, Kasm has received a number of architecture awards from international bodies.

He and his Swiss-German-born wife, herself an engineer, have two children. Besides Arabic, Kasm speaks fluent English, French and Turkish.

## Khaled receives Bahraini leaders

RIYADH, Jan. 15 (SPA) — King Khaled received nephews of the Ruler of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa bin Salman Al Khalifa, at the Royal Palace Tuesday. Sheikh Hamad bin Muhammad bin Salman Al Khalifa and Sheikh Khaled bin Muhammad bin Salman Al Khalifa arrived in the capital to pay the monarch a courtesy call.



PRISON GATE: About 3,000 Afghans storm the main gate at Pul-e-Charkhi prison, located about 25 kilometers east of Kabul recently. They broke down the gates and freed a few prisoners.

## Afghan governor killed

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 15 (AP) — Islamic rebels in Afghanistan have killed the governor of the northern province of Baghlan and several of his officers, an Urdu language newspaper reported Tuesday.

The daily *Nawa-e-Qad* of Rawalpindi, quoting information from across the Afghan border, said the governor of Baghlan and some of his officers fled the governor's house when it was attacked by the Islamic rebels. The governor's house was set on fire.

The governor and his officers were later captured and killed, the rebels claimed, according to the newspaper.

The information could not be immediately confirmed by diplomatic sources here.

The newspaper said the Hizbe Islami (Islamic Party) Afghanistan, a rebel group, has hoisted its own flag on the remains of the governor's house.

The province of Baghlan has "now almost been freed," the rebels claimed, according to the dispatch.

The report said Afghan government troops in Khanabad district of another northern province of Kunduz have defected and joined the rebels.

It said several rebels have been killed in the area as a result of Soviet air force bombing. The rebels said they have shot down one Soviet helicopter, the newspaper said.

Another claim by the dissidents is that they have disrupted three roads leading to Kabul, which is forcing the Soviets to send their reinforcements and supplies to Kabul and Kandahar by air.

The report quoted them as saying the rebels had disrupted the road linking Kabul with Jalalabahr some days ago and the road between Ghazni and Kabul was partly disrupted.

The newspaper, quoting rebel sources, said one of their leaders, Maulvi Muhammad Yunis Khalis, is commanding a large rebel unit which has captured the Khogiani area in the eastern province of Nangarhar.

This group is facing enemy cannon fire 10 kilometers from Jalalabad, the report said.

Meanwhile, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington held talks today with Pakistan's foreign affairs adviser, Algha Shahi, on



SICK PRISONERS: Afghan soldiers help a sick Afghan prisoner who was released from this prison last week. Riots broke out following the release of only 125 prisoners by angry Afghans who were promised that more would be released.

the Soviet intervention in neighboring Afghanistan. Lord Carrington is visiting Islamabad on a morale-boosting mission as part of a five-nation tour of Middle East and southern Asian countries.

Informed sources said he would explain to Shahi and Pakistani military ruler General Zia ul Haq Britain's opposition to the Soviet action and what measures members of NATO were considering taking.

The sources said it was unlikely Britain would be a party to any fresh arms purchases by Pakistan to modernize its largely outdated armory.

## Giscard, Gromyko will visit India

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will pay an official visit to India Jan. 25-29, his office announced Tuesday.

Also Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will visit India soon, a government spokesman in New Delhi said Tuesday.

Earlier, the spokesman, N. Dixit had told reporters that Gromyko will come for some days between Jan. 22-29. However, he later changed this to say that the Soviet leader will come "in the foreseeable future."

"Friends like Mr. Gromyko do not need invitations to come here," Dixit said in response to questions, whether Gromyko was invited. Dixit said the duration and other details of Gromyko's proposed tour was not finalized. He will be the first ranking Kremlin envoy to visit India after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi swept to power in a landslide election victory this month and the Dec. 27 Soviet-backed coup in Afghanistan.

Mrs. Gandhi has already indicated support for Soviet assurances that they will pull out of Afghanistan as Afghanistan asks the Soviet troops to leave. It was a line taken by the Indian ambassador at the United Nations during the General Assembly debate on the Soviet action.

Gromyko made a similar dash to New Delhi soon after Mrs. Gandhi was ousted in the 1977 national election and her successor Morarji Desai proclaimed a policy of "genuine nonalignment." Desai said India did not have special relationship with any country, including the Soviet Union, deviating from the line taken by Mrs. Gandhi in foreign policy.

## Israeli papers in Cairo

TEL AVIV, Jan. 15 (AP) — The first shipment of Israeli newspapers was sent to Cairo Tuesday to go on sale in Egypt, another sign of normalization between the former enemies.

Under the reciprocal agreement signed last month, the first Egyptian papers and magazines were scheduled to reach Israeli newsstands Wednesday morning.

The English-language *Jerusalem Post*, which printed a special supplement to welcome Egyptian readers, sent 1,000 copies to the border station at El Arish in the Sinai Desert, where the periodicals will be exchanged daily.

Initially, the *Post* planned a regular Egyptian circulation of 250, while five Hebrew dailies each sent 30 copies across the border.

The Israeli government-supported Arabic daily *Al-Anba* also will be sold in Egypt, as well as the pro-Palestinian *al-Quds* published in East Jerusalem.

In what is claimed to be the first direct business contact between the countries, Tel Aviv's Atlas Distribution Co. is cooperating in the enterprise with the Osiris Office for Books and Reviews in Cairo. Full normalization of relations between the countries is set to begin Jan. 26.

Two East Jerusalem newspapers which oppose the Israel-Egypt peace treaty and support Palestinian independence refused to take part in the exchange.

"We're against the normalization," said a staffer at the Arabic daily *Al-Fajr*. "We didn't want to take part in the camouflage of democracy because the Egyptian censors almost certainly wouldn't allow our paper to sold there."

An Atlas official said about 1,000 copies Egyptian periodicals, including the *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Akhar* newspaper and *October* magazine, would go on sale in Israel and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Moshe Pinto, the *Post*'s circulation manager, said the English-language daily would sell in Egypt for 30 piasters, about 45 cents, 10 times the price of an Egyptian paper.

By contrast, Egyptian papers here will be cheaper than Israeli dailies. "They insisted on a price of 4 1/2 pounds (12 cents). We said nothing sells for that little here, but they said 'we want to sell the paper,'" he said.

## Saudi-U.S. ties strong

RIYADH, Jan. 15 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia has denied the existence of tension or any cooling of relations with the United States.

An official spokesman declared "such reports are baseless and the relations between the two countries are normal." "There is no tension or any cooling in these relations," the spokesman added.

By 10 to 15%

## Cabinet raises rents

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 15 — The Council of Ministers announced Tuesday that rents for homes occupied during 1975 will be increased ten per cent. Homes occupied before 1975 will be raised 15 per cent.

The increases are retroactive to Dec. 21, 1979, it added.

A Jeddah landlord described the increases Tuesday as "fair to both the tenants and the landlords."

He told *Arab News* that the decision safeguards the development of the housing industry.

A real estate agent also told *Arab News* Tuesday that the increases will not hurt tenants who rented during 1975 "at extremely low rent."

He said that the cabinet decision affected five-year-old rents which now require extensive repair.

"Most of the increases will be spent for that purpose," he added.

The agent also agreed that the increase will compensate for the relatively low rents which prevailed up to 1975.

The agent said the government's move will encourage "us to continue investment in the housing sector."

Real estate agents estimate that Jeddah alone has over 5,000 vacant apartments. He said that the recent construction boom caused the housing supply to exceed demand and rents started to decline.

He lauded the government's decision as "a further incentive for land development."

The government recently announced that future housing projects will consist of villas rather than apartments.

The villas, instead of clustered apartments, are aimed at preserving traditions of the Saudi society, government officials said.

## Saudi-Yemeni talks resumed

RIYADH, Jan. 15 (SPA) — Saudi Arabian and North Yemeni delegations resumed their meetings here Tuesday with Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan and Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani of Yemen as leaders of their respective delegations.

The delegations are discussing the regional situation and attempts to reinforce bilateral relations.

Representing Saudi Arabia are Dr. Rashad Pharaon, the King's adviser; Sheikh Hisham Nazer, minister of planning; Dr. Abdul Aziz

Al-Khuwair, minister of education; Sheikh Othman Al-Humaid, assistant to the Minister of Defense; Sheikh Trad Al-Harithi, Saudi Arabian ambassador to Yemen; Maj. Gen. Abdullah Muhammad Al-Othman, director general of foreign aids at the Ministry of Defense and Brig. Youssuf Madani, assistant director of administration.

North Yemen was represented by Dr. Hassan Makki, foreign minister; Ali Luf Thaur, minister of development and planning; Ahmed Abdul Rahman Al-Samawi, minister of the treasury and Homoud Al-Jaeji, Yemeni, ambassador to the Kingdom.

## Gold touches \$700 an ounce

LONDON, Jan. 15 (R) — The price of gold touched \$ 700 an ounce for a brief moment on world markets Tuesday as anxiety spread over the Afghanistan and Iranian crises.

The recent worldwide rush for gold, which had seen a lull last week, regained momentum after unconfirmed rumors that Soviet troops had been gathering on the Afghanistan frontier, dealers said.

Political tensions over Iran and Afghanistan have spurred the dramatic rise of the gold price in recent weeks.

Gold was fixed at the regular price-setting session on the London bullion market at \$ 682.00 an ounce this morning, around \$ 18.50 above Monday's London close.

The metal went on to be fixed on the London market Tuesday at a record \$ 682 an ounce.

In New York afterward, gold touched \$ 700 for a few moments before falling back to between \$ 680 and \$ 685.

Speculators poured funds into bullion on what one London dealer described as "a wild market." Since Dec. 31, gold has soared

nearly \$ 150 an ounce.

The U.S. dollar, meanwhile, remained largely on the sideline in mixed trading.

Gold jumped \$ 25 a troy ounce in New York Monday to close at a record \$ 671, and when business opened in Hong Kong early Tuesday, the metal hit an all-time trading peak of \$ 683.66 before closing at \$ 655.17.

Dealers described a frantic scramble for bullion with profit taking late in the day. The metal's previous all-time high was \$ 674.54 last Saturday in Hong Kong.

Prices opened in London and Zurich at a median \$ 664.50 and then advanced by mid-morning to a Zurich trading record of \$ 678.50 and a London peak of \$ 673.50.

Previous highs in both centers were \$ 657.50 in Zurich and \$ 660 in London on Monday.

The London silver price rose to a record \$ 44 an ounce, from Monday's closing \$ 41.50.

"It's a continuing bull run on bullion," said a London dealer. "Since it looked increasingly unlikely that gold would go below \$ 600 last week, the market has gained a new momentum."

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## By Kingdom

## Djibouti pledged cash for increased oil prices

JEDDAH, Jan. 15 — Saudi Arabia has agreed to make outright payments to Djibouti to cover the difference between old and increased oil prices, the country's foreign minister, Momen Bahdoo Farah told *Arab News* Tuesday.

He said that the Kingdom had promised its support to Djibouti when President Hassan Gouled paid a visit to Saudi Arabia recently for talks with King Khaled and the country's leadership.

Saudi Arabia gave Djibouti \$60 million in 1976 to cover its supply and development requirements, he added.

Farah said that other countries, including Iraq and the United Arab Emirates gave \$5 million to Djibouti on its independence, but nothing has been received since then.

However, he warned, Ethiopia is putting into effect a "special Soviet strategy," while the Russians are physically present in the nearby island of Dahlak.

He said that 75,000 Ethiopians were being trained in Asmara, under the supervision of Soviet advisers, to attack Eritrean

revolutionaries.

At the same time, he added, France is training Djibouti troops. He regretted that Arab countries had not extended any assistance or grant, even in the form of weapons.

He was to leave on a Gulf tour Tuesday, which will take him to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman, to explain to their leaders what really happens in the area and the importance of Djibouti on the Arab scene.

He said that friendly countries bear a great responsibility toward Djibouti's independence.

Farah underlined the fact that Djibouti was facing critical times, and that peace prospects in the area looked grim.

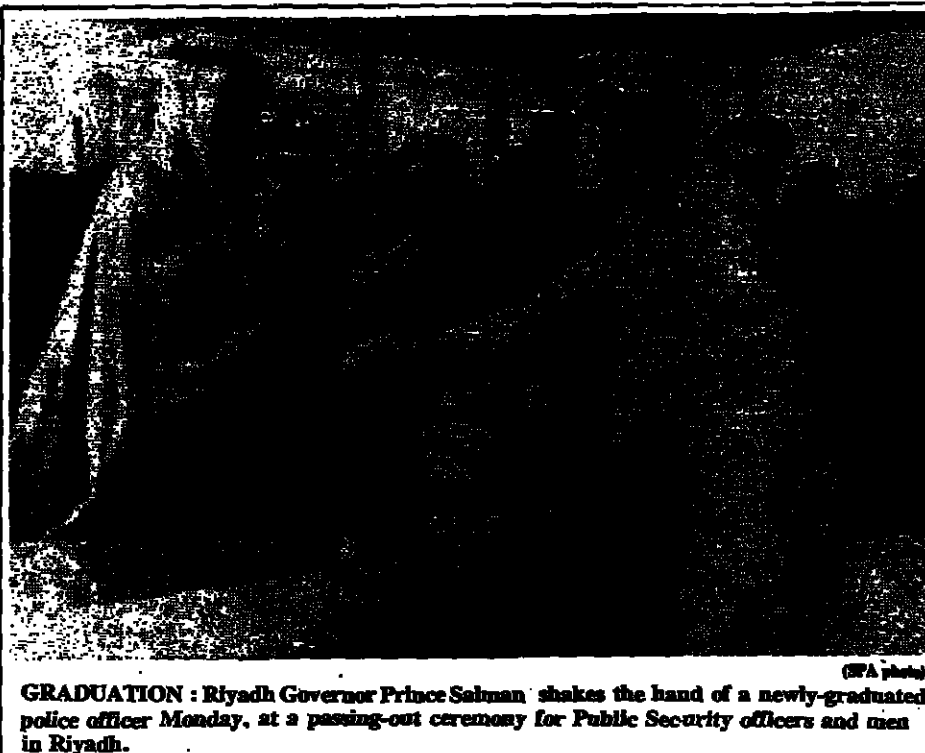
In Riyadh meanwhile, an agreement on Arab investments is being finalized before its submission to a meeting in Tunis next month of the Arab Economic Unity Council.

A three-day meeting opened here Tuesday under Rector of Riyadh University Dr. Mansour Al-Turki, attended by representatives from all Arab countries, specialized Arab institutions, and economists, including Said bin Saad bin Said, assistant deputy minister of finance and national economy for economic affairs, and Dr. Khaled Al-Massaoud, deputy director of the Saudi Fund for Development.

In other assistance by the Kingdom, the government has given \$500,000 to the Southeast Asian and Pacific Regional Council for Islamic Propagation Work.

Taib Mahmoud, chairman of the organizing committee of the Islamic Propagation Conference and Malaysian defense minister, said Tuesday the Saudi Arabian ambassador in Kuala Lumpur, Sheikh Muhammad Shubaili, had received a telegram from his government agreeing to the contribution. The council was established at the end of the Islamic conference there Monday.

The conference was attended by several prominent leaders of pan-Islamic organizations headquartered in the Kingdom, including Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Haraki, the secretary-general of the Mecca-based Muslim World League.



GRADUATION: Riyadh Governor Prince Salman shakes the hand of a newly-graduated police officer Monday, at a passing-out ceremony for Public Security officers and men in Riyadh.

## Construction discussed

## U.S. senator meets officials

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Jan. 15 — Senator John Chafee (R. Rhode Island) held talks in Riyadh with Prince Miteb, minister of public works and housing, and Prince Turki, Al-Faisal, minister without portfolio.

Chafee is in Saudi Arabia for two days, the last stop on a Middle Eastern trip that has taken him to Israel, Jordan and Bahrain. The senator arrived in Riyadh Monday night after spending two days in Dhahran, where he held talks with members of the United States bus-

iness community and officials from Aramco.

An aide to Chafee described the meeting with Prince Miteb as "wide-ranging and useful." The two discussed large housing projects in the Kingdom and possible United States cooperation with the Ministry of Housing and Public Works.

Chafee expressed his concern to Prince Miteb over the poor showing of American contractors in the large Saudi Arabian construction market.

Recent statistics released in the United States show that American contractors in 1979 came in twelfth place in winning contracts in the Middle East.

One of the aims of the trip has been to look into the whole question of American exports and American businessmen abroad, according to one official accompanying Chafee. The Rhode Island senator, a three-time governor and former secretary of the Navy under President Nixon, sits on the International Trade Subcommittee of the Senate's Finance Committee.

He is a member of the Environment and Public Works Committee as well as the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

A meeting is scheduled with Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ahmad Zaki Yamani, as well as a tour of the new Financial Information Center of the Ministry of Finance and National Economy.

Chafee, one of the leading Republicans of the Senate, has been a long-time supporter of Senator Howard Baker (R. - Tennessee) in his bid for nomination as Republican candidate for president in the 1980 elections.

## Art exhibition opens in Jeddah Sheraton

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH, Jan. 15 — An exhibition of art by Deborah Kim Smith opened at the Sheraton Hotel here Monday evening. Mrs. Smith, American-born, has spent the past 15 years in the Middle East and has travelled extensively in the Muslim world.

"Perception, as she calls her collection, is, in her own words, an "appreciation of this unique area."

All her subjects are from this part of the world. She uses media that vary from water-colors to oils, from pencil to pen and ink, from scratchboard to collages. She seems to enjoy pencil, pen and ink drawing more than oil.

Mrs. Smith realized her bent toward drawing only three years ago. The exhibition continues through Thursday.

## Saudi Comment

By Suhaila Zain Al-Abidin  
Al Medina

The flagrant Soviet aggression in Afghanistan was a great catastrophe for every Muslim. It has deeply disturbed the Islamic world.

It names one wonder about Soviet claims to being "progressive and civilized," and about the fate of human rights being trampled in that wounded country.

Whatever happened to the Charter of Human Rights of the United Nations, to which they subscribed and which they promised to uphold?

The Soviet Union has done away with all these principles. That is no wonder, because by not believing in God it has shed all the ethics and ideals by which mankind abides.

But now that the Soviet armies are all over Afghanistan. What are we to do, what can we do to help the people?

If international law and relations do not permit us to carry arms and fight alongside the people in their resistance to invasion and the threat to their religion, we can certainly do something else.

We can help them money, arms and ammunition as part of our duty to the *Jihad*, as the Prophet said. He made it clear that he who helped a *mujahid*, or fighter for Islam, is as good as the fighter himself. This means that we in this country should do our best to help our brothers the Afghans in their adversity. God has urged us in the Holy Koran to engage in the *Jihad* personally or by offering our property.

We should therefore form a number of committees all over the country to collect contributions in aid of the Afghan *mujahids*.

## Joint commission set up

## Moroccan cultural accord signed

RIYADH, Jan. 15 (SPA) — A Saudi Arabian-Moroccan cultural commission will be established to follow up a cooperation agreement between the two countries. It will meet each January, alternating between here and Rabat. It will hold its first meeting in Rabat.

The decision was taken after talks here Tuesday between Sheikh Hassan bin Abdullah Al Al-Sheikh, the minister of higher education and chancellor of Saudi Arabian universities, and Dr. Ezzeddin Al-Iraqi, the visiting Moroccan minister of education and training of cadres.

The two sides agreed to exchange experts, missions and research to improve links between universities, higher educational institutes and scientific and Islamic bodies in both countries.

A statement said that the two sides also agreed to revive, publicize and safeguard the Arabo-Islamic scientific heritage. The Moroccan side promised all its efforts to help Saudi Arabian universities benefit from rare manuscripts in the custody of Morocco.

and all of us should give something, however little or however much. Other Islamic states should do the same. There are several hundred million Muslims around the world. If each one of us gave SR1 we should soon collect a substantial amount of money.

Islamic governments can help by sending medical missions, doctors, nurses, medicines, mobile hospitals, to take care of the victims of Soviet aggression.

The Islamic Development Bank can also contribute its share to the campaign, so that the enemies of Islam may realize that we are one nation and that if one part of us should ache, the rest of the body responds.

By Ahmad Said Mursli  
Al Medina

One of the new practices introduced by Saudi Telephone is to receive all the bills and dump them on the table of one single employee at its Medina road office. The result is at least a three-hour crowded and sweaty wait to get your bill.

## Aba Al-Khail leaves for talks on OPEC

RIYADH, Jan. 15 (SPA) — Finance and National Economy Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail left here Tuesday for Vienna. He will attend meetings of OPEC finance ministers which open Wednesday. The ministers will discuss increasing the organization's capital. He is accompanied by the Kingdom's delegate to the International Monetary Fund, Dr. Mahsun Jalal, and the Ministry's Economic Advisor, Dr. Abdullah Al-Quwazi.



Momen Bahdoo Farah

## WEATHER

Temperatures will drop in most areas and skies will be cloudy to partly cloudy. There may be scattered rain in the northern region. Winds will be south-westerly and active. They will raise sand limiting horizontal vision.

Sea conditions in the Red Sea will be medium to rough, and light to medium in the Gulf.

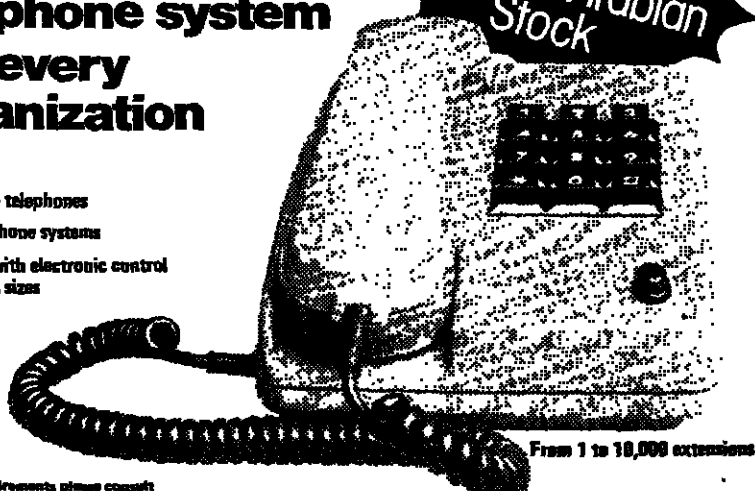
Tuesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca 28 18

Jeddah	28	19
Riyadh	19	09
Dhahran	21	04
Medina	23	09
Taif	24	10
Jizan	31	23
Hail	16	-1
Turaif	14	04
Arar	12	03
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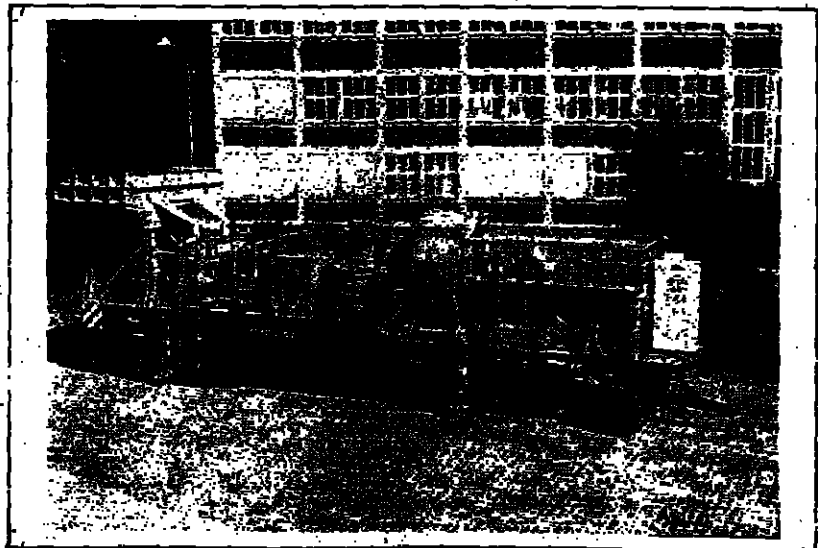
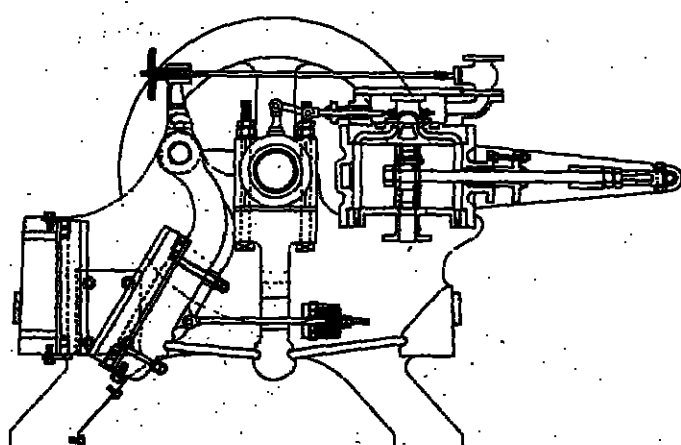
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**OAPEC chief says**

# 'Military power essential for effective oil weapon'

KUWAIT, Jan. 15 (AP) — Dr. Ali Atiqa, secretary general of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, OAPEC, said Tuesday Arab oil can only be used as an effective weapon for liberating the occupied Arab territories if combined with military and political strength.

## Qaddafi urges Americans to seize embassy

TRIPOLI, Jan. 15 (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi has urged Americans living in Libya to take over the U.S. embassy in Tripoli and set up a "people's bureau," the official news agency Jana reported Monday.

The U.S. government closed down the embassy in early December after a mob of 2,000 demonstrators sacked it and set it afire. Libyan authorities offered to pay for the damages but Washington insisted Libyan authorities acknowledge responsibility for the attack.

The Jana report made no reference to the attack, but quoted Qaddafi as saying Libya "has not worked against the American people." Jana said Qaddafi spoke during a news conference in Benghazi Sunday.

In September, the Libyan embassies in various Western European capitals, including Athens, Rome and Paris, were taken over by "people's committees" of Libyans who replaced the ambassadors without notifying the host governments.

About 2,000 Americans work for U.S. oil companies in Libya. Qaddafi said American residents in Libya should follow the lead of the militants who took over Libyan embassies.

the military front, we cannot expect the use of the oil weapon will bring about miracles," Dr. Atiqa said in an interview with the newspaper *Al Wasat*.

"Oil cannot make up for political disintegration and the absence of military solidarity" currently prevailing in the Arab world, he added.

"Oil will be a very effective weapon, if combined with political and military harmony and Arab determination not to part with Arab rights," Atiqa said.

Atiqa said international support for the Arab cause increased since the emergence of the Arab oil producers as a key world bloc in 1973. This support included the granting of observer status at the United Nations to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"But when that happened, the Arab side began to cast doubts on the legitimacy (of our rights)," Atiqa added in an apparent reference to Egypt's signing of a separate peace treaty with Israel.

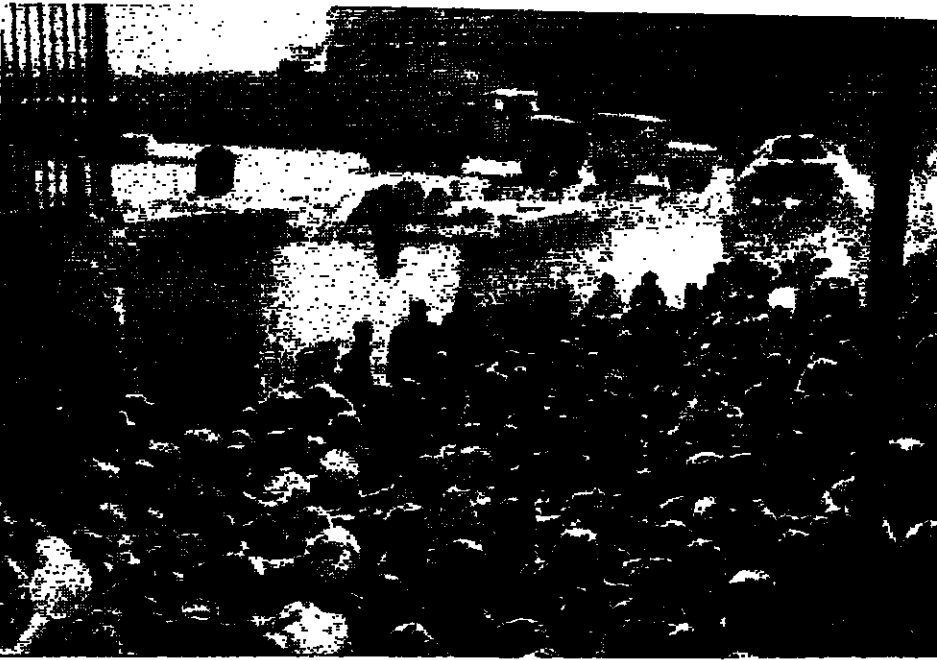
The Arab oil producers imposed an oil embargo against Western countries sympathizing with Israel, twice during the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars.

If fighting had continued for more than a few days in 1973, Atiqa said, "oil would have played a larger and more effective role but the rifle's silence and the resort to negotiations from a weak position, deprived oil of the opportunity to play its due role," he added.

Atiqa also disclosed that Egypt was the first party to ask for the lifting of the oil embargo against the United States and said that Syria opposed the request.

Egypt was suspended last year from the ten-member OAPEC as part of Arab moves against it following the signing of its treaty with Israel.

OAPEC, founded in 1968 to promote Arab cooperation and development in the field of oil, now includes Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Algeria, Libya, Bahrain and Syria, with a total daily production of about 20 million barrels, or about 32 per cent of the world's production.



PROTEST: Thousands of Afghans pour into Paj-L-Charkhi prison after breaking down the main gate last week. They were protesting the small number of prisoners who were released after new government promises.

## Northwest of Jerusalem

# Jews plan new settlement

TEL AVIV, Jan. 15 (Agencies) — A small group of ultra-nationalist Israelis moved on to a mountain-top site northwest of Jerusalem Monday and said they will establish a new settlement there.

The settlers, members of Gush Emunim (faith bloc) which believes in the divine right of the Jewish people to all of the Biblical land of Israel, put up two tents and carried in supplies to the eight-hectare site.

They told reporters the land was owned by Jews and the government had "agreed in principle" to put up the settlement.

A military spokesman said Monday that about 10 members of a nearby Jewish settlement had been encamped on the site for more than two weeks, and the army had no orders to remove them.

A spokesman for the defense ministry, which is responsible for West Bank matters, refused to comment on the report.

"This is not yet a settlement," one settler told Israel television, "but in the future it will be one. We're waiting for that decision."

Cabinet Secretary Aryeh Naor said he knew no government decision regarding the site the settlers call Mitzpeh Givon, which is on a hilltop overlooking the present settlement of Givon, east of the Arab city of Ramallah.

"I have heard of no such thing, this is news to me," Naor told the Associated Press by telephone.

According to the television report, the settlers possess military communication equipment they claim was provided by army headquarters in Ramallah.

"We're guarding the site against Arab neighbors," the settler said.

Meanwhile, the Israeli parliament defeated a motion presented by former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan calling for a halt to work on preparation of a new site for the Elon Moreh settlement, which was ruled illegal by the Israeli Supreme Court.

In a heated parliamentary session Dayan argued that the new site at Jebel Kabir near the Arab city of Nablus holds no security value for Israel, and that it is senseless to move the settlement to the indefensible point.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin's coalition defeated the motion, ordering it struck from the agenda.

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# Zia stresses better ties with India

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 15 (R) — President Zia Ul-Haq of Pakistan told Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Tuesday he expected relations between the two countries to improve during her term in office.

In a message to Mrs. Gandhi, Gen. Zia said Pakistan wished "to carry forward the process of improvement of relations for the mutual benefit of our two countries and the promotion of peace and harmony in our troubled region."

Zia's foreign affairs adviser, Agha

Shahi, sent a message to his Indian counterpart calling for stronger links between the two countries "at a time when critical developments are taking place in our region."

Pakistan and India have taken different stands on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Islamabad has protested against the move. New Delhi has accepted the Soviet explanation that its troops were called in by the Kabul government.

# Begin warns of Syrian 'warlike act'

TEL AVIV, Jan. 15 (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has warned that Syria may launch "a warlike action" against Israel, and he linked the possible threat to internal disorders endangering the regime of President Hafez Assad.

Begin told visiting British parliamentarians Monday that the Soviet Union had begun sending sophisticated weaponry to Damascus following a recent visit by

Assad to Moscow. The reinforcements included MiG-25 warplanes, T-72 tanks and "thousands of Russians masquerading as advisers," he claimed. "This is of concern and we are observing the situation," Begin said.

Israel had received reports, he said, that Syria "may start a warlike action against us. We are not frightened by such threats and we are prepared," he said.

# King Hussein concludes Gulf tour

AMMAN, Jan. 15 (AP) — King Hussein returned to Amman Tuesday after a four-day tour of Arab states in the Gulf, Amman radio reported. The king visited Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and Oman.

The radio said Hussein discussed with

the leaders of the countries he visited ways to coordinate Arab policies in view of the critical situation in the Middle East.

Jordanian Prime Minister Abdul-Hamid Sharaf described Hussein's tour as useful.

# Syria hosts Arab ministers' parley

DAMASCUS, Jan. 15 (R) — The foreign ministers of an Arab "steadfastness and confrontation" front are to meet in Damascus Wednesday to discuss the general Arab and international situation, official sources have said. The front was formed in December, 1977 by Syria, Algeria, Libya, South Yemen and the

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) shortly after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat visited Israel.

Reliable sources said the row between the Libyans and the PLO was expected to be raised at the meeting, convened by Syria.

# '57 killed in Algeria camp attack'

RABAT, Jan. 15 (R) — A pro-Moroccan guerrilla movement has said 57 persons were killed and 25 wounded when its men attacked a military camp near Tindouf in Algeria.

The Aousario, a pro-Moroccan movement based in Laayoune in the Western Sahara, said the camp at Aquiner Bel Graa near the frontier between Algeria

and Mali was attacked last Saturday night and occupied for over four hours.

The Aousario communique said Cubans and Algerians at the base trained men from Mali, Niger and Chad before they were incorporated in the Algerian-backed Polisario Front, fighting for the Western Sahara's independence.

# 202 commando operations in 1979

DAMASCUS, Jan. 15 (R) — Palestinian commandos carried out 202 operations against Israeli targets in the occupied homeland last year, the Palestine news agency Wafa has said.

It said the attacks were undertaken by commandos "operating in the occupied homeland" and spread all over the country. The operations included 59 in

Jerusalem and 29 in Tel Aviv, it added. The Israeli authorities and newspapers admitted the death of 24 Israelis and the wounding of 400 others in the attacks, the agency said.

In Tel Aviv meanwhile, police said they detonated two bombs Tuesday found behind the municipality building of Bat Yam, south of Tel Aviv.



CRASH: Thirteen persons were killed and more than two dozen others were injured when an express train crammed into a passenger coach near Afyon, 450 kilometers south of Istanbul last week.

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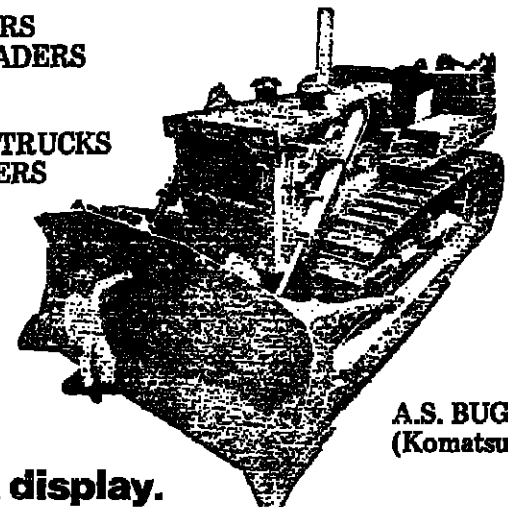
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They met the seven released prisoners, led

Dunn's wife made several pleas for her husband's release or at least some contact from the guerrillas. The most recent appeal to the guerrillas on Jan. 4 said: "Uncertainty of not knowing when my husband is coming to me ... is going to kill me."

## Communist influence expanding

In the past decade there have been frequent visits to black Africa by East bloc leaders, and in some cases these have resulted in the signing of treaties of cooperation and

From the scant information available, it is known that East Germany has supplied 7,000

On the military side, Hungary is reported to have special responsibility under a coordinated Warsaw Pact approach in Africa for assisting Mozambique in military training, along with East Germany.

"He told me he had a secret hand sign to alert his accomplice in the rear of the plane but I could sense he was alone."

The communal slayings occurred between Jan. 3 and 5, in confrontations between local Assamese residents and Bengalis, an Indian army spokesman was quoted as saying in Shillong, capital of

Troops were called out soon after the violence erupted in Kamrup district, located about 500 km northeast of Calcutta. The spokesman said that more than 1,000 dwellings were destroyed in the rioting and at least 14,000 persons were currently homeless.

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## Under discussion in NATO

## U.S. athlete urges Moscow boycott

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP) — Dwight Stones, the outspoken former world high jump record holder, came out strongly Monday in favor of a boycott of the summer Olympic Games in Moscow and said America's track and field athletes were looking for leadership from the government.

In addition, he was in favor of not allowing the Russians to participate in the Winter games next month at Lake Placid, New York.

"My main reaction to all of the political problems that have surfaced in the last 2 1/2 months is that I wish there was somebody (in the Federal government) who would open his mouth and have some teeth in it," Stones is in New York to participate in a U.S. Olympic invitational track and field meet Saturday night.

"We need some leadership here, from both a political and sports point of view," the two time Olympic bronze medalist continued. "I wish someone would take a stand in some

direction ... take a stand and stand behind it. "The athletes would like to see some leadership. The people need some leadership. The athletes would follow and the people would follow."

Stones, who recently came off a 1 1/2-year suspension, a penalty levied by the U.S. Amateur Athletic Union because he illegally accepted more than \$33,000 from a television sports program, added, "I don't see where the American ideal will be served in Moscow this year."

"They (the International Olympic Committee) should never have allowed the Games in there in the first place," he said. "The political philosophy of the Eastern bloc countries is all wrong. Their emphasis is to get propaganda through sports. It is unwise to have the Games there."

"The Soviet action in Czechoslovakia 12 years ago and their action in Afghanistan now is not along the Olympic ideals of brother-

hood and peace. There should be somebody to tell the Russians now that if they don't pull out of Afghanistan by March 1, we will pull out of the Games."

In Munich, though, Vice President Walter Mondale's suggestion to move the summer Olympics from Moscow to Munich "is not feasible," the city said Monday.

Mondale has suggested that the Games could be moved to Munich, site of the 1972 Olympics, or to Montreal, where the 1976 Games were held.

Munich City government official Gunther Wolfbauer said that the Olympic village north of the city, built to house athletes and the press, had been rented and could not be taken over by the city.

Even though the stadiums still exist, many other problems such as the short length of time before the Games made any switch impossible.

"A switch of the games from Moscow to Munich would spell the end of the Olympics," Wolfbauer said.

In Sydney, Australia has assured the International Olympic Committee that it has every intention of competing in Moscow.

David McKenzie, an Australian delegate to the IOC, said Tuesday he had sent Lord Killanin, the IOC president, a message saying that his federation deplored the political use of the Games by some governments.

He and other Australian Olympic officials had all rejected calls from certain political circles for Australia to boycott the games because of the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan.

"I reassured the IOC that Australia intended to compete and would field a substantial team," he added.

As Warren Christopher, U.S. Deputy secretary for state, prepared to meet the NATO Council in Brussels Tuesday to discuss possible retaliation against the Soviet Union, the IOC made it clear it will stick to its traditional policy of shutting out politicians from the planning of the Games.

Lord Killanin, the IOC president, said at his Dublin home that he had not been consulted by any government on proposals to move the Olympics from Moscow.

"It would be physically impossible to move them at this stage anyway," Killanin said.

Christopher talked with Foreign Office officials in London for two hours Monday morning on what to do about the Afghanistan situation. The Olympics came up in the discussions, but Christopher met a guarded response.

Douglas Hurd, Foreign Office minister, told the House of Commons later that an alternative site for the Olympics should be considered in the light of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. But he added:

"It is not a matter for the government, but for the sporting authorities and the athletes themselves."

That is just the attitude the IOC wants governments to take. It has always resisted interference by politicians in the Olympic Games.



WICKET: Groundsmen work on the Melbourne Cricket Ground wicket after heavy rain washed out international play between Australia and England earlier this week.

## Swansea, Wigan through

## Palace, Chelsea upset in Cup matches

LONDON, Jan. 15 (R) — First Division promotion club Crystal Palace and Second Division leader Chelsea were the victims of startling upsets in the English Football Association Cup replays Monday night.

Palace, which has fallen back to mid-table in Division One after battling for the lead early in the season, could not survive a rash of injuries and went down 2-1 to Swansea of

Division Two in their third round second replay.

Chelsea, which took over the Second Division lead by blasting four goals in against its main rival, New castle, Saturday, were upset 1-0 at home by Wigan of the Fourth Division.

RESULTS:  
F.A. Cup Third Round  
Chelsea 0 Wigan 1 (Wigan is away

to Everton)  
English Football Association Cup Third Round replay

Middlesbrough 3 Portsmouth 0 (Middlesbrough now away to Birmingham in fourth round Jan. 26)

Third Round Second Replay  
Palace 1 Swansea 2 (Swansea is home to Reading)

Third Round Replays Postponed:  
Bury v Rochdale re-arranged for Wednesday, and Fulham v Blackburn Tuesday night. Scottish Football Association Cup Second Round Replays

Montrose 3 Brechin 4 (Brechin is now away to St. Mirren in third round Jan. 26)  
Queen of South 4 Coldstream 0 (Queen of South home to Motherwell)

## By two strokes

## Stadler takes Desert Classic golf

PALM SPRINGS, California, Jan. 15 (AP) — Craig Stadler put together a five under par 67 Monday for a two stroke victory in the 90 hole, day late Bob Hope Desert Classic that kicked off the Professional Golfers' Association tour for 1980.

Stadler, 26, a former U.S. Amateur champion, acquired the first official title of his four year tour career. He posted a 343 total, 17 under par for the tournament that started

six days ago and was thrown 24 hours behind schedule by heavy rains last week.

Stadler won the Magnolia Classic in 1970, but it is listed as a second tour event and does not count as an official title.



RETURN: Jimmy Connors eyes his return of a Bjorn Borg shot in their game at Madison Square Garden in New York earlier this week. The match was tied at 6-6, after Connors had come back from 3-5 down, but Borg won on a seven-point tiebreaker.

## Indoor meet

## Alabama tournament awaits Connors

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama Jan. 15 (AP) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors was to the court Tuesday night in his first round match in the Birmingham International Indoor Tennis Tournament, in which two seeded players advanced in Monday's play.

Connors meets Yannick Noah of France in the opening round of the meet that runs through Sunday.

Tournament officials announced that Connors, the meet's defending champion, would play despite the groin injury that caused him to default his consolation match in the Grand Prix Masters in New York over the weekend.

Seventh seeded Wojtek Fibak of Poland advanced by dropping Heinz Gunthardt of Switzerland, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4. Fifth ranked Eddie Dibbs ousted Dilly Martin, 6-2, 6-4.

Other first round results:

Bill Scanlon defeated Terry Moor, 6-4, 7-6. Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia dropped Mike Cahill, 6-0, 7-5. Johan Kriek of South Africa beat Joel Bailey, 6-2, 6-0. Balazs Taroczy of Hungary ousted Charles Owens, 7-6, 7-5. Vijay Amritraj of India defeated Pat Dupre, 6-2, 6-4, and Butch Walts beat Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 6-4, 6-4.

In Towson, Maryland, top seeded Harold Solomon ended a marathon day of tennis Monday with an easy 6-1, 6-2 triumph over Mike Grant during the opening round of the Grand Prix Masters tournament.

Solomon, the defending champion, completed the victory in less than 50 minutes, in contrast to the general order of the day which featured long, three set matches and included five tie breakers.

The most exciting match went to fifth seeded Tom Gorman, who outlasted Ross Case of Australia 7-6, 6-7, 7-6, in three hours and 15 minutes.

Gorman won the first tie breaker 7-3, case the second 9-7 and Gorman the decisive one, 7-5.

The tournament is sponsored by the First National Bank of Maryland.

All the other seeded players also advanced. No. Four Marty Riessen defeated Nick Saviano, 6-2, 6-4, and No. Seven Geoff Masters of Australia downed Paul Kronk 6-0, 6-7, 7-6.

In an earlier match, unseeded Mark Edmondson won in straight sets, dominating Bob Troglow, 6-3, 6-1, in 46 minutes.

Also Gilles Moretton defeated Matt Mitchell, 6-3, 4-6, 7-6. George Hardie downed Chris Cachel, 2-6, 6-4, 6-1, and Chris Mayotte ousted Howard Schoenfeld 7-5, 2-6, 6-2.

In Las Vegas, Nevada, Unseeded Diane Desfor upset top seeded Leslie Allen 4-6, 6-3, 6-1 in a first round match at a women's tennis tournament Monday night.

There was one other upset Monday as play began in the six-day tournament at the Cambridge Racket Club. Eighth seeded Vronne Vermaak of South Africa lost to unseeded Glynnis Cole of Britain, 6-0, 6-2.

Third seeded Renata Tomanova of Czechoslovakia advanced to the second round by downing Kay McDaniel 7-5, 1-6, 6-4. Fourth Seeded Lele Forood eliminated Linda Seigal 6-2, 7-6. Fifth Seeded Barbara Potter topped Trey Lewis 6-4, 6-4, and Sixth Seeded Ruta Gerulaitis whipped Marde Louie 6-1, 6-3.

Three other matches were played with unseeded women. Barbara Jordan defeated Nina Bohn of Sweden 6-4, 6-2. Anne Hobbs of Britain topped Heidi Eisterlehner of West Germany 6-3, 3-6, 6-0 and Iris Riedel of West Germany downed Carol Bailey 7-5, 6-1.

Second Seeded Ilana Kloss of South Africa and seventh seeded Rosalyn Fairbank were to play their first round matches Tuesday. Fairbank will face 14-year-old Andrea Jaeger, who won eight straight matches in advancing from pre-qualifying to the main draw of the 33-woman tournament.

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## Carter's stand on SALT leaves grim outlook

By Paul Macdonald

WASHINGTON — President Jimmy Carter's decision, in the wake of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, to abandon the SALT II treaty — at least for the time being — finally scuttles the flagship of the president's foreign policy.

Since the Senate is in no mood now to even consider ratification of the treaty, it was a realistic move: but it was apparently a difficult, almost tragic, decision for Carter to take, and one that will have grave consequences.

Three months ago the Soviet Union warned bluntly that it would go on "a war footing" if the U.S. Senate failed to ratify the treaty. The threat presumably remains valid, although the impetus for abandoning the treaty now comes from the White House rather than Capitol Hill. The Americans take the threat seriously, and there is already discussion about the need to build up America's arsenal to meet the Kremlin's likely acceleration of strategic arms development.

The White House said recently that the failure of the arms treaty "could have a serious impact on the defense budget during the coming decade." One senior White House source said it was quite likely Carter's SALT decision "could have a budgetary impact" in the next few months.

America's fiscal 1981 budget, containing as it does a modest 3 per cent increase in real defense spending, takes effect next October. Present White House thinking suggests that a 3 per cent increase, in the light of the latest developments, is simply not going to be enough.

It looks as though Carter is going to have to give up rather more than SALT. According to one school of expert thought here, he may also be forced to abandon his long-standing commitment to nuclear non-proliferation, for the most nakedly expedient of reasons.

The judgment of most American analysts is that Russia's strategic interests will tend now toward infiltration and destabilization of Pakistan, to the east and south of Afghanistan.

The reasons for this, and for the Kremlin's likely decision to leave Iran alone for the moment, are many and complicated. There is a keen Soviet desire to gain access to the port of Karachi, to which the Chinese, thanks to their newly-built Kakoram Highway have easy access already. There is the need to forestall a rapid rise in pro-American sentiment in Pakistan, and there is an intense Russian need to remain on good terms with India.

Iran, for the time being, offers the Soviet Union the dubious dual gift of a lot of oil and a lot of trouble. It is true that in the coming decade the Soviet Union will become a net importer of oil, and access to the Gulf oilfields will be of great strategic and economic importance. But for now the Kremlin is thought to believe that it had best curry favor with Iran and then leave it on the shelf for future needs.

For the moment, Pakistan is the natural target: it is weak and unstable, and in the Baluchi and Pathan tribal regions dangerously fissiparous. No Kremlin strategists could possibly ignore it.

Carter's most weighty response to the crisis, in the view of most analysts here, should be directed toward Pakistan. The currently most acceptable solution is for the U.S. to resume arms sales to the Pakistan military, even though Congress, with the administration's acquiescence, voted last year to deny military credits to Pakistan because it was assumed to be busily building an atomic bomb.

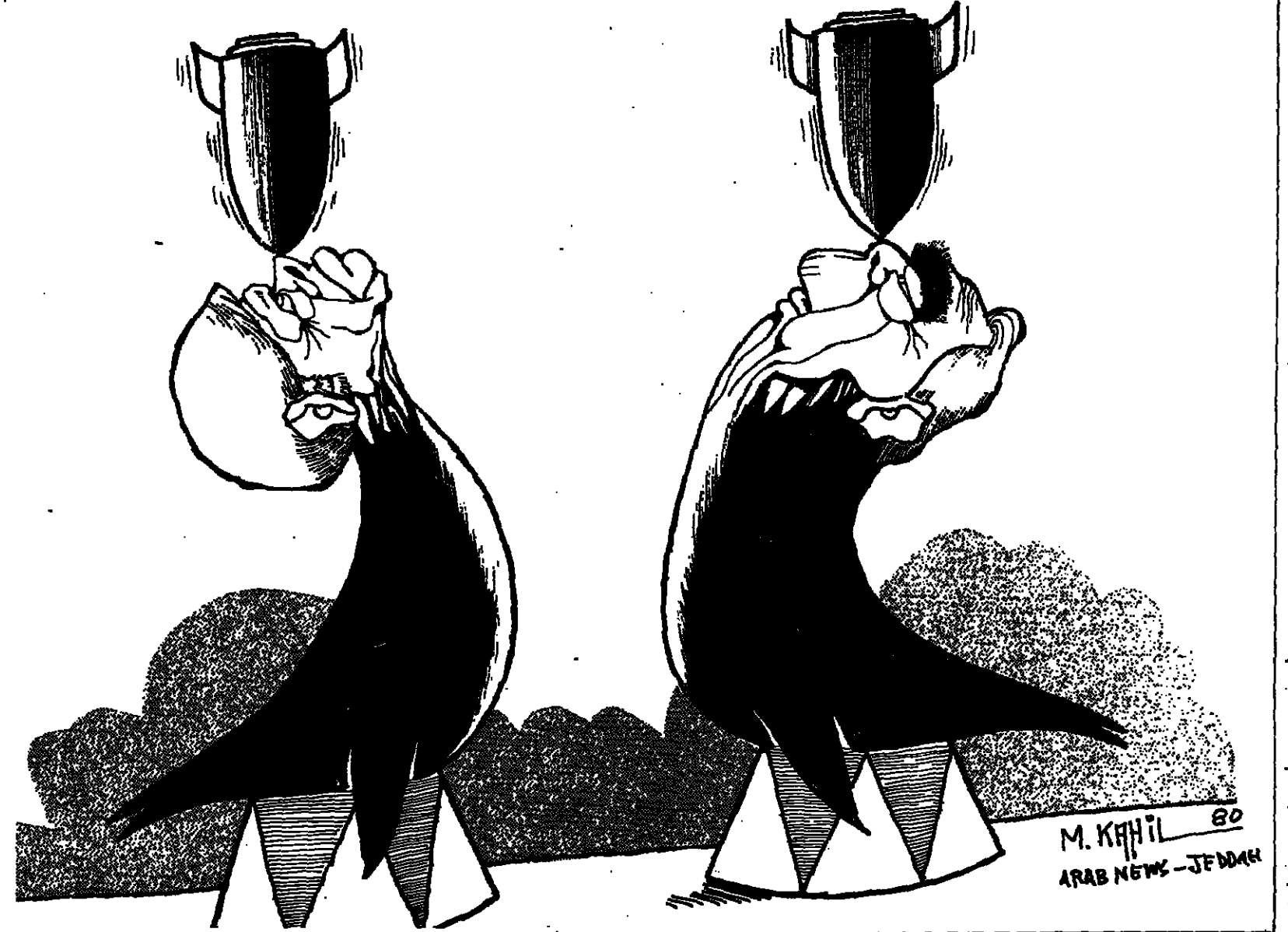
To offer Pakistan weapons would be seen — in India, and in certain politically sensitive corners of the U.S. — as tacit acceptance of Pakistan's nuclear programs. Carter would thus find himself in the unenviable position of having to give his blessing to a notorious example of nuclear proliferation in a part of the world where the use of atomic weapons if both sides obtain them — seems more likely than elsewhere.

Not only would Carter be regarded as having abandoned another plan in his foreign policy he would also annoy India beyond reason and drive New Delhi further from the paths of non alignment and deeper into the Soviet orbit.

Carter and his advisers are, of course, mulling over other options. But they are all, to judge from Moscow's amused reaction thus far, more of symbolic than actual use in hurting Soviet pride. The move to boycott the Olympic Games is gaining surprisingly wide acceptance.

The U.S. has imposed a partial grain boycott on the Soviet Union. In addition, the White House has considered and adopted some proposals to harm Russian trade including: a withdrawal of shipping and docking facilities; an attempt to deny Russia bank credits; a ban on sales of high-technology computer equipment and spare parts. A package of all measures requiring congressional approval will be placed on the floor of the House "very quickly on the members' return from recess on Jan. 22" the White House said.

But other ideas, such as breaking diplomatic ties with Afghanistan or placing American ground forces inside Pakistan, have been rejected by the White House, where memories of Vietnam abound. (OFNS)



## Afghanistan: The Red Man's Burden?

By Robert Stephens & Mark Frankland

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, like that in Czechoslovakia in 1968, has shocked Western opinion and strengthened the hand of anti Soviet hawks throughout the world. It has alarmed many of the non aligned countries and brought criticism even from within the Communist bloc.

But does it mean a drastic revision, as President Carter implies, of Western assumptions about Soviet foreign policy? Does it mean the end of détente and a return by the Soviet Union to a more aggressive Cold War policy?

The Soviet action in Afghanistan can be seen in a variety of ways. The historically minded may see it as a modern version of the "Great Game" played by Britain and Russia in the nineteenth century for control of the land route to India and as a resumption of Russia's traditional drive toward the warm waters of the Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

But the Russians today already have warships in the Indian Ocean and the use of friendly ports, such as Aden.

Moreover, the Great Game has changed its dimensions and character. It now involves a wide geopolitical complex stretching from the Black Sea to the Bay of Bengal.

Russia, China and America are enmeshed in a crisis-cross of alliances and enemies in the subcontinent itself with independent India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The Great Game today is a globe game played for the allegiance of the Third World looking for a place in the 20th century. For Afghanistan's fate has been determined not simply by Great Power rivalry, but by the pressures of its own internal development.

The Soviet intervention can thus also be seen as a short-term attempt to stabilize a key point in the turbulent arc of their southern frontier, a border that marches with their own Muslim republics.

But many people and most governments in the West see the Soviet action as a revival of the inherently predatory nature of foreign policy. They fear it means Moscow's increased readiness to use military means — escalating in nature from Angola through Ethiopia to Afghanistan — to back up a doctrine of unrelenting ideological struggle which is incompatible with Western ideas of détente.

In this context the crucial date for Afghanistan was not December, 1979, when the Red Army intervened. It was April, 1978, when the twin Afghan Communist parties with military help overthrew the former Daoud regime. So when the Soviet Union intervened it was to "save" not just a neighbor but a Socialist neighbor.

The Soviet logic is as follows. No state has the right to interfere in another state's affairs. But when a fellow-socialist state is threatened, then "proletarian internationalism" demands that other socialist states come to the rescue.

Ever since Khrushchev embarked on "peaceful coexistence", the Russians have said that this did not mean freezing the world status quo. Brezhnev has said: "We make no secret of the fact that we see détente as the way to create more favorable conditions for peaceful socialist and Communist construction."

This was the implication of the 1972 agreement between President Nixon and Brezhnev to cooperate in the prevention of war.

But in now raising the level of military interven-

tion in the ideological struggle, the Russians seem to be wanting to have their cake and eat it.

The typical Soviet official will smile pityingly at this conclusion and say: that is the way history is going and there is no way you can stop it. This Soviet belief in the Red Man's Burden is as genuine as the ethics of Victorian imperialism.

From a broader perspective, what is damaging and saddening about this Soviet doctrine is that it insists on imposing a Manichean view of the world — Communism versus capitalism. The Americans at the start of the Carter administration tried to shed their Manichean world view in favour of accepting a more complex world. It would be a great pity if they should now be scared back into it.

For apart from emergency measures to prevent further Afghanistans, the need now is to save what remains of common ground in détente and to seek an understanding with the Soviet Union on the limits of peaceful competition in other fields.

But the Russians must realize that, unless détente is consolidated by restraint in "grey areas" like Afghanistan, the atmosphere of public confidence needed for expanding détente will eventually be destroyed and slide back to the Cold War will accelerate, with disastrous results for everyone. (In calling for delay in the Senate ratification debate on SALT II, President Carter has made a virtual political necessity.)

What can the West do? It would be wise to leave as far as possible the initiative in any international condemnation and sanctions through the United Nations to the Third World and the non aligned movement, especially Afghanistan's neighbors.

A major problem here is that India, the biggest of these countries, has previously played the Afghan card against Pakistan. Mrs. Gandhi may hesitate to offend Russia if the United States resumes arms supplies to Pakistan.

If the West rushes in now with condemnation and calls for new military bases and alliances, it risks weakening the salutary political impact on the rest of the Third World of the Soviet take-over of one of its members. There are two kinds of indirect military measures the West might take. One is to strengthen support for the Muslim rebels and other opposition groups inside Afghanistan.

This has probably been happening on a limited scale for the past year via China and Pakistan. But

## S. Korea's economic 'miracle'

By Brian Eads

HONG KONG — When a group of North Korean officials were paying their first visit to South Korea in the early 1970s, one delegate is said to have remarked on the difficulties his hosts must have encountered in concentrating all the country's cars in the capital for the occasion.

"The cars were easy," a South Korean official replied. "The really tough one was moving in all the skyscrapers."

South Koreans love to tell the story to foreigners, and it says everything about the pride and confidence they feel in their economic "miracle." Twenty-five years ago they were just another impoverished Asian nation struggling for an identity after decades of rule from Tokyo, and struggling for food and shelter after a terrible, pulverizing civil war.

The North, they say, might still be in the dark age, but we now have our own steel, shipbuilding and automobile industries, we're a power in electronics, textiles and construction, we've become a watchword for economic growth, full employment, and rising expectations in a world haunted by the prospect of recession and a suspicion that there's nowhere for the poor to go but down.

How it was done is easily understandable though, alas, by no means available to be simplified, packaged and applied to other countries. Culture, history and circumstances are of paramount importance.

The North looks like a malevolent ogre above the national psyche. "Dunkirk" spirit has become a way of life. Hard work is a virtue, yes, but it's also a necessity. That South Koreans can now own, or aspire to own a car, a television, a refrigerator is regarded as the icing on the cake. The issue has been national survival.

The age-old texture of life in a Confucian society has made things easier. Self-interest comes a distant second to the wellbeing of the social organism. Conflict and confrontation are to be avoided in favor of reason and compromise.

Eighteen years of unified and intelligent dictatorship by the late President Park Chung-hee served to establish the direction and the dynamic by which these realities could be rhymed. Purposeful and flexible central planning by government, plus a well educated, cheap and docile labor force, were the keys to success.

The government's Economic Planning Board acts as the super ministry mapping out strategic

the Muslim rural rebels are weak and uncoordinated and the Russians have taken swift measures to neutralize the suspect Afghan Army and Air Force.

A rebellion openly fomented from Pakistan could also lead to a highly dangerous situation if Russia retaliates across the border and the United States finds itself called upon to give military backing to Pakistan. President Carter has unilaterally committed the U.S. to come to Pakistan's assistance under its long-standing but recently moribund defense agreement with that country.

But elsewhere U.S. support for neighboring countries should short of demanding bases, which are politically hazardous for the local regimes to accept.

Any new security pact would be best self-organized by the countries of the region, with American aero-naval forces kept well in the background.

If other Afghanistans are to be prevented, more important than more arms is urgent Western attention to the economic needs of the Third World, and especially those directly affected by the Afghan crisis. Turkey, for example, with a long frontier with Russia, is crying out for massive economic help to save it from a creeping civil war and revolutionary disintegration, a fate for which the economic burden of far too big an army is partly responsible.

Other more immediate measures suggested to demonstrate Western displeasures all have snags, but may nevertheless be pursued as politically necessary. A boycott of the Olympic Games, for example, might appease popular Western feeling but might not find support from a majority of countries.

Stopping exports of grain and high technology to the Soviet Union and a suspension of political visits and cultural exchanges could be little more than a symbolic demonstration. Perhaps more impressive would be a mass recall of NATO ambassadors from Moscow, but it is doubtful if France or West Germany would agree.

Finally, the awkward question has to be asked — is the main aim of Western policy now to punish Russia or to help the Afghan people and the people of other countries like Afghanistan which are poor, and looking for the way to a better life? (OFNS)

## BEHIND THE SOVIET VETO

The United States representative at the United Nations was taken aback by the Soviet representative's statement, to the effect that the sanctions demanded against Iran constituted an intervention in that country's internal affairs. The American representative retorted that he would have understood the point had it been made by other than the Soviet Union, whose troops have just overrun an independent country, Afghanistan.

The Soviet representative had to resort to some very convoluted arguments to justify his opposition to the sanctions — an opposition strong enough to merit the use of the Soviet veto. For that opposition had to be formulated in a way which prevents it being understood as implying agreement with the Iranian action over the occupation of the American embassy and the detention of Americans within it as hostages. The Soviet Union, especially after its adventure in Afghanistan, is no doubt worried that its own embassy and diplomats might meet the same fate.

The motive behind the Soviet stand is quite transparent. The Soviet leadership wants to appear as the protector of the Third World against the threats of the West. But the Third World could no longer be taken in by such efforts. What happened in Afghanistan showed that the Soviet Union does not hesitate to violate the independence of any Third World country, so long as this serves Soviet designs. For this reason, it was doubly shocking to see a number of Third World countries, among them some Arab countries, condoning the Soviet act.

Iran itself is far from taken in. Its Foreign Minister Sadek Ghotbzadeh answered the Soviet Union by repeating his government's denunciation of the Soviet action over Afghanistan, and by calling for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country. Iran, with its common frontiers with both the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, is afraid that it or Pakistan might be next in line. This is why it watches the Soviets carefully, distinguishing between the honeyed words and the dark deeds.

But Iran's foreign policy is hampered by the crisis with the United States over the hostages. Once that crisis is resolved, and this has always been in Iran's hands, it will find itself far better placed to face the new and very real danger, instead of continuing to tilt against windmills as it is doing at present.

## saudi press review

A majority of newspapers Tuesday led with Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal's talks with his British counterpart, Lord Carrington. They quoted the prince as saying the two countries agreed that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan posed a serious threat to the world. Some papers led with Monday meeting of the Council of Ministers, and reported that the council discussed a report by the Planning Minister on the development plan, now in its fourth year.

Newspapers highlighted Prince Saud's press conference after his discussions with Lord Carrington. He was reported to have said that Saudi Arabia and Britain agree that the Arab-Israeli conflict affects Middle East destiny. President Carter's reported threat to use all resources in the crises now gripping Afghanistan and Iran and

the Soviet Union's reported reinforcement of its position for further occupation figured prominently in *Al Yam* and *Al Riyadh*. Newspapers also gave front page treatment to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's taking the oath of office Monday in India.

In Tuesday's editorials, papers generally condemned foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other countries and said that major powers continue to play with the interests of peace-loving nations. Foreign interventions, mainly the recent Soviet military action in Afghanistan, necessitate that the Islamic world streamline its ranks to meet all external dangers, especially the Communist onslaught.

In a reference to Interior Minister Prince Naif's recent press conference on the Holy Haram incident, *Al Medina* said the minister

very clearly explained all the facts of the incident. The countless messages of support that poured in to the Council of Ministers from Saudi Arabians provide ample evidence that the whole country stood firm behind King Khaled when he took action against the treacherous gang, said the paper. It added that this unprecedented support was symbolic of the fact that the whole nation agreed with the steps taken in this situation.

The paper also highlighted Prince Naif's affirmation that both the state and the people would never tolerate anything aimed at the country's peace and security. Dwelling on the same subject, *Al Jazirah* expressed appreciation of Prince Naif's clear explanation of all the facts. It said that if the Kingdom had not been blessed with ideal peace, security and stability, the crimes perpetrated by

the band of renegades would not have received so much attention from media in other countries.

The paper expressed satisfaction that peace was restored to the country, but added confidently that the authorities would not allow such an incident to take place again.

*Al Nadwa* held the view that foreign intervention is responsible for the catastrophes surrounding the entire region. Such a situation cannot be rectified in the face of military occupation and armed threats, it said. It added that the only remedy for the ills of the region is to leave matters to the people who desire to safeguard their independence and contribute to the world's welfare and prosperity.

The paper added that Saudi Arabia pursues such a policy and urges others to follow its suit. The

Foreign Minister's renewed call to leave the region free of foreign influence emanates from the Kingdom's belief that only such a step can guarantee world stability and prosperity.

In a strong condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, *Al Bilad* urged the Islamic world to stand as one man to safeguard the rights of Muslims against Communist aggression. The paper held the conviction that a unified Islamic action will enable Muslims to confront all challenges and gain international support for their rights and demands. Saudi Arabia is quite conscious of the import of Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, and is striving to confront the Soviet danger with quick and effective moves at Arab, Islamic and international levels, the paper added.

هنا من الالام



## Najran

## A weekend in the country

Story and photographs  
by Clare Kent

NAJRAN — The man beckoned and smiled. A few minutes before he had been drawing water from the deep well nearby. Some of his children had been watching us picnicking under the tall palm trees behind a mud wall. When we spoke to them they rushed shyly back to their father.

They were bright-eyed children. One tiny girl in a red dress burst into tears when we

On the floor there were brightly colored rugs which spread up over the cushions placed around the wall. We sat there for a while, sipping juice brought to us by the children.

tried to photograph her. The father laughed and called her forward, but she refused to come.

We followed the man through the studded wooden door in the high mud wall. The children ran in ahead of us. A very old woman, perhaps the grandmother, greeted us inside the courtyard of the house.

The man was very proud to have us as his guests and we were delighted to be invited

into one of the lovely tall mud houses of Najran.

Chicken scurried about in the courtyard. A few well-fed goats lived in a pen at one end. Muhammad, our host, was very pleased with his goats. He told us the cost of each and pointed out a pregnant female whose kids would soon bring him more wealth.

The house was L-shaped with the courtyard completing the rectangle. We were ushered through a door in the angle of the house and found ourselves at the foot of the stairs.

The small goat was strong on the first floor. There were two store rooms, one full of what looked like animal feed, the other empty. The animals were moved inside during the cold weather.

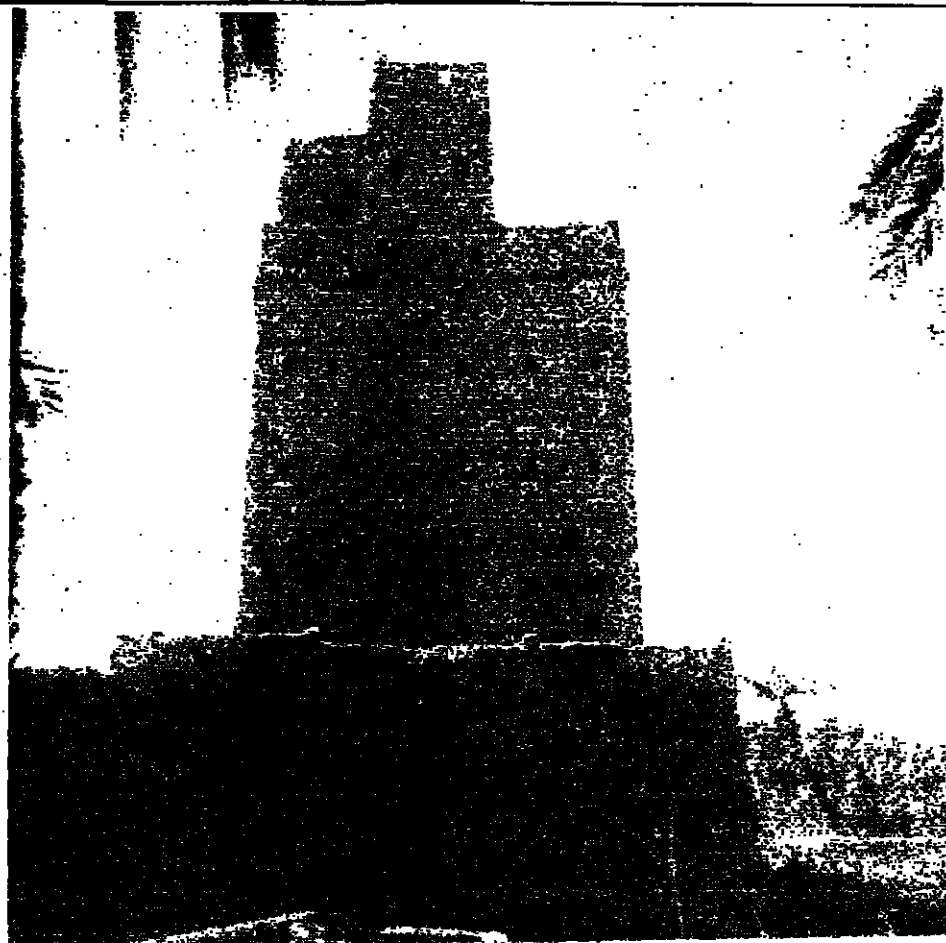
The stairs, like the rest of the house, were mud. They spiralled upwards, their edges worn and slippery. It was very dark. These seemed to be wooden supports in the walls and ceilings but it seemed amazing that a spiral staircase could be made of mud.

There were four floors to the house, plus two flat roof areas at the top. As we stumbled up the steep, uneven steps in the semi-dark, we heard giggles from above. Muhammad called out, but a door slammed and there was no reply.

The door belonged to the women's quarters. Our host hammered on it unsuccessfully. It was firmly locked. First he raged, then he entreated, but the women had seen a man in our party and preferred to stay out of sight.

On the fourth floor we were shown into a delightful room. It was about twenty feet long and twelve feet wide. There were windows on three sides to catch all the breezes. The wall around each window was decorated with geometric shapes in white, green, blue and red paint. There was no glass on the windows but each had a wooden slatted shutter.

On the floor there were brightly colored



One of the tall, mud houses of Najran



Across the sea of grey-green fronds the distant barren mountains stood out against the blue sky.

rugs which spread up over the cushions placed around the wall. We sat there for a while, sipping juice brought to us by the children.

Our host soon noticed our glances out of the windows. He sprang up at once more to lead us up onto roof.

At the top of the stairs was the kitchen. It was a small square room containing a gas

stove with a gas container beside it, a large drum of water, and shelves full of large dried milk tins.

Outside, one flat roof area had an open fire-place where a coffee pot was simmering on some embers. Next to it was a large cooking pot, almost a cauldron and a place for cooking bread.

The other roof area had mattresses and

bedding airing over the parapet. In the very hot weather the family sleep out there.

The view from the crenellated parapet was splendid. The roof was on a level with the tops of the palm trees. Across the sea of grey-green fronds the distant barren mountains stood out against the blue sky. Down below the courtyard of another house was visible, goats and chickens again, and a

shaggy donkey.

Climbing back down the spiral staircase was even more hazardous. Our genial host protested at our leaving. But at last we were back in the courtyard, shaking hands all round.

As we drove away, Muhammad was back at the well, drawing more water for his family and his flocks.



Chicken scurried about in the courtyard. A few well-fed goats lived in a pen at one end.

## The lean years

## America feels the pinch

By Robert Reno

NEW YORK. — America's economic outlook for 1980 is wretched. Unemployment will spiral and inflation rate will look good only when compared with that of 1979.

Federal Reserve officials say this is all necessary, even desirable if inflation is to be mastered in the 1980s. But there are skeptics.

Before 1919, it was widely supposed that

Unemployment will keep rising throughout the year and won't peak until 1981, when it will be perilously close to 9 per cent.

some special talent for preventing crises and depression lay with the bankers and the Federal Reserve System, then a magical thing only 15 years old," says John Kenneth Galbraith, one of the more prominent dissenters. "We are now hearing from the banks and the Federal Reserve that financial genius, manifested through monetary policy, will be our salvation. High interest rates, tight money and resulting recession will end inflation. We need to be as skeptical now as people learned they should have been then."

Others applaud the Federal Reserve's deliberate decision to engineer a recession. They only worry that it will lose its nerve.

"If it reserves course, its credibility will be lost for many years to come, particularly in the international community," says the Bank of America. "The commitment of restraint will have to be strong, for there are few short-run benefits, and many costs, in the fight against inflation."

In other words, 1980 is going to be a bad year.

"The recession will affect all levels of the economy," says the bank. Unemployment, under 6 per cent for most of 1979, will increase to nearly 7.5 per cent in 1980. The recession is expected to last about three quarters, with the economy beginning a weak recovery in the second half of 1980."

Chase Econometric Associates is not optimistic. "Unemployment will increase by giant steps to over 8 per cent by next summer," says Lawrence Chimerine, its chief economist. He also sees a 12 per cent drop in pre-tax corporate profits and no real victory over inflation. "Inflation will slow from the present 12 per cent pace to about 9 per cent next year."

The UCLA Business Forecast predicts an 11.1 per cent increase in the consumer price index in 1980. It also is offering a particularly bleak unemployment outlook. Joblessness, it says, will keep rising throughout the year and won't peak until 1981, when it will be perilously close to 9 per cent.

A panel of labor relations experts convened recently by the Conference Board concluded that wage gains in the 1980s will be completely erased by continuing high inflation. In other words, workers will be no better off and probably much worse off, regardless of how much they make next year.

Frank Doyle, vice president of the General Electric Co., disagrees. "People simply won't stand for it," he says. "On the union front, increased militancy and willingness to accept strife will mandate higher settlements to offset the real earnings loss."

Michael Evans, an economist predicts Congress will be forced to cut taxes next year.

"Once the unemployment rate exceeds 7 per cent in early 1980, Congress will begin debating the merits of another tax cut," says Evans. "But it probably will not pass until after mid-year and will not go into effect until the start of fiscal 1981. This tax cut will be beneficial to the economy since it will be more oriented towards the supply side than previous reductions. However, it will come too late to affect the course of the economy in 1980 and will be too modest to have a major effect in increasing savings, investment and productivity."

"Trying to forecast the course of economic events during the year 1980 — is an exercise in futility," says Walter Fackler, professor of business economics at the University of Chicago. "We don't even know where we are now, much less where we are going. Moreover, we are beset by imponderables, which cloud our all too feeble foresight."

"The economic outlook for the United States in 1980 is certainly one of the most perplexing on record," says John Casson, a corporate economist with the American Express Co. — (Newsday)

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## Soviet aggression hurts East-West trading ties

VIENNA, Jan. 15 (R) — The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is threatening to take an unexpected economic toll on East-West relations in Europe.

The intervention late last month prompted President Jimmy Carter to cut Washington's surplus grain shipments, high technology deliveries and government-guaranteed credits to the Soviet Union and call on America's allies to do the same.

It is now also spilling over into the private sector, with many Western bankers reviewing their lending policies towards Communist countries and considering a special "political premium" for the increased risks they see in East-West business.

The situation is still unclear since the "Euromarkets," international banking networks established outside all national limits, are an unorganized giant not easily rallied to one country's political campaigns.

But the market's "Eurobankers" seem reluctantly inclined toward a tougher stance toward the Soviet bloc, one that goes against both the Western desire to lend and the Eastern need to borrow.

Western bankers can hardly be expected to

welcome any tightening of the Euromarkets, especially this year when they will be called upon to "recycle" \$60 to \$80 billion of OPEC.

The Communist states, long considered among the best credit risks around, could also hardly welcome any restrictions. Before the Afghanistan crisis occurred, they were expected to seek up to \$6 billion on the Euromarkets this year.

By freezing all Iranian assets in the U.S. last year, Carter showed he was willing to try to use the international banking system as a weapon against countries acting in sharp violation of American interests, Western bankers said.

The Afghanistan crisis, with the accompanying uncertainty over Moscow's next move and Washington's response, has resulted in a further step toward undermining of the economic detente built up during the 1970s, they said.

"The difference between the market now and last year is that it will become more political," one senior banker in Luxembourg told Reuters. "There will be much more interference by governments."

## Coal, nuclear power seen as economical oil alternatives

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (R) — Coal and nuclear power are the only economically viable alternatives to oil as sources of energy for the rest of this century, a report prepared by the United States National Academy of Sciences said Monday.

The report, commissioned by the federal Energy Department at a cost of \$4 million over four years, said solar energy would probably not become a major energy source before 2000 because it was too expensive.

It recommended that the United States develop a major synthetic fuels industry, expand exploration for new sources of oil and gas and increase energy conservation programs.

"World supplies of petroleum will be severely strained beginning in the 1980s, owing both to the expectation of peaking in world production about a decade later and to new world demands," the report said.

"As fluid fuels are phased out of use for electricity generation, coal and nuclear power are the only economic alternatives for large-scale application in the remainder of this century," it said.

"A balanced mix of coal and nuclear-generated electricity is preferable to the predominance of either," the report said. "After 1990, for example, coal will be increasingly required for the production of synthetic fuels."



DRIVERS PROTEST: Riot police push aside one of the many taxis blocking one of Madrid's main streets leading to the former presidential palace, now the Ministry of Finance. Taxi drivers were protesting the price increase for the gasoline from Jan. 8. They were demanding a subsidy to offset the price increase.

## Consumption decreases West's oil stockpiles increase

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP) — A new cessation of Iran's oil exports this year probably would not cause immediate major petroleum shortages because world oil stockpiles are at such high levels and consumption has been slowing, an Exxon Corp. study suggested Monday.

The quarterly study by the world's largest oil company also said U.S. oil consumption this year and in 1981 is expected to reach the peak of 18.8 million 42 gallon barrels a day it hit in 1970.

Iranian oil production virtually stopped for nearly seven weeks in late 1978 and early 1979 during the revolution against deposed Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi. Shortages caused by the loss of Iran's 5 million barrels a day output helped cause a doubling of world oil prices last year.

But Exxon and others in the industry contend the rising prices have spurred conservation efforts, while a slowing industrialized world economy is expected to further trim its demand.

"Because oil inventories currently are unusually high, 'unforeseen supply disruptions' could have a 'less serious' effect than in 1979, Exxon said.

Shortages caused by a disruption of three months or less in Iranian output could be met by dipping into consuming countries' stock-

piles, Exxon suggested, while effects of a longer cessation could be eased if "other OPEC countries maintained output at current levels."

Saudi Arabia, in the wake of the last Iranian cutoff, boosted its average daily production by 1 million barrels to 9.5 million barrels. Iraq also has been steadily raising its oil production.

According to Exxon, major consuming countries had 660 million barrels of oil in commercial storage tanks last Oct. 1, a 16- or 17-day supply that was "about 11 per cent above the historic average level."

The supply was up from the 550-million-barrel stockpile of a year earlier and far above the 210 million barrels on hand last April 1.

Some oil production cutbacks are expected for 1980. Kuwait has indicated it will reduce output from 2 million to 1 million barrels a day after April 1, and Exxon forecast Saudi Arabian production falling to an average of 8.8 million barrels in 1980.

Overall, Exxon forecasts a 1.5 million to 2 million barrel drop in daily Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries output to 29 million barrels this year. Iran's production is expected to total 3 million barrels a day, about its current level.

## Market advances in buying binge

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 — After opening steady, advancing sharply higher Monday in early heavy trading, the market continued to gain and gave up some early gains in late trading to bounce back in the last half hour of trading closing up on the day up 5.04 to 863.57 on 53.1 million shares in a binge of speculative trading in low priced mining stocks.

Advancing issues led declining issues by a 3 to 2 ratio. The Dow Jones Transports was up 1.22 to 258.23 and the Dow Jones Utilities gained .13 to 109.36. The AMEX closed at 258.69.

Among the most active NYSE: ASE on the day, Tetrao up 2 1/2 to 30 1/2, Northgate Expl. up 4 1/2 to 14 1/2, Exxon up 1/4 to 53, Kennecott gained 2 1/2 to 40 1/2, Merrill Lynch up 1/4 to 21 1/2, Wicks Corp. down 1/2 to 16 1/2, Gulf Western up 1/2 to 19, Asarco jumped 5 1/2 to 50 1/2 on News, Wright Hargreaves 4 8/16 up 1 8/16, Federal Resources up 1 1/2 to 10 1/2, Campbell Chebougama up 1 1/2 to 13 1/2, Dynalene unchanged at 12 1/2, GT Basins Pete up 1 1/2 to 21 1/2, and GT, Yellowknife up 1 1/2 to 20.

Precious metals issues were large gainers in the day as the price of gold on the Toronto Exch. closed at 600, Campbell Red Lake 2 1/2 to 53 1/2, Dome Mines 2 1/2 to 59 1/2, ASA Ltd. 2 1/2 to 49 1/2, Homestake 3 1/2 to 60, Hecla mining 4 1/2 to 48 1/2, Rosario resources 2 1/2 to 70, Day Mines 2 1/2 to 39 1/2 and Callahan Mining 1 1/2 to 38 1/2.

Growth and Glammours were mixed with I and J down 1 to 78 1/2, Merck up 1/2 to 73 1/2, Smithkline down 1 1/2 to 63 1/2, Avon off 1/2 to 37 1/2, Revlon down 1 1/2 to 41 1/2, Baxter Labs. up 1 1/2 to 47 1/2, Humana up 1/4 to 46 1/2, Teantrix up 1 to 60, Computer Vision up 2 1/2 to 55 1/2, Procter and Gamble up 1 1/2 to 74 1/2 and ABC down 1/4 to 35 1/2.

Energy issues were also mixed mostly with Atlantic Richfield up 1 1/2 to 81 1/2, Getty Oil on news down 1 1/2 to 75 1/2, Mesa Petroleum down 1 1/2 to 57 1/2, Std. of Ohio up 1 1/2 to 86 1/2, Santa Fe Und. up 1 to 35 1/2 and Murphy Oil up 2 1/2 to 90 1/2.

Supplied by:  
Merrill Lynch International and Co.  
P.O. Box 5399  
Manama, Bahrain

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Tuesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.61	7.75	7.73
Deutsche Mark (100)	196.00	196.50	196.00
Swiss F (100)	213.00	213.00	212.50
French F (100)	83.00	84.00	83.60
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	42.00
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.50	103.00
Syrian Lira (100)		78.50	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.58	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.40	12.40
Jordanian Dinar		11.53	11.46
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.00	90.00
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.00	91.00
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.50	74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.90
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		74,800.00	—
10 Tolas bar		8,800.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.42	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.88	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	120.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	178.00	177.60
Spanish Peso	—	52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	48.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

### PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE 15TH JANUARY, 1980  
27TH SAFAH, 1400.

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3	Hellenic Patriot	Alpha	1 Cr/Reefer	13-1-80
4	Jalafarshimi	SSMSC	Sorghum/Malt/Rice	13-1-80
5	Darfur	A.E.T.	Reefer/Contra	13-1-80
6	Union Kingston	Attar	Tyres	14-1-80
7	Corinna	Red Sea	Ctrs/Steel/Gen.	12-1-80
8	Cape Ortagal	Gulf	Barley	8-1-80
9	Wild Flamingo	O.C.E.	Reefer	10-1-80
10	Flavia	Kanoo	Ctrs/Gen/Grain	9-1-80
12	Alimam Malik	Fayez	Fruit Juice	14-1-80
13	Violetta	H.T.A.	Marble General	13-1-80
14	Mount Olympus	Anasco	Past/Poles	9-1-80
15	Melville Venture	O.Trade	Barley/Gen.	14-1-80
16	Saudi Crown	A.E.T.	Containers	14-1-80
17	Hamid	Fayez	Durra/m. Seed	12-1-80
18	Odysseus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	12-1-80
19	Strinda	Alisabah	Bulk Cement	13-1-80
20	North Empress	Red Sea	Rebar	11-1-80
21	Al Mona	O.Trade	Tiles/Gen/Std/Tim.	11-1-80
22	Basanfals	Alireza	General	12-1-80
23	Maridi	A.E.T.	Durra	11-1-80
24	Rishi Atri	S.N.L.	General/Contra.	14-1-80
26	Hermann Sif	Omri	Asbestos Pipes	14-1-80
28	Concordia Star	Alisabah	Tyres/Gen	15-1-80
30	Melbourne Express	Medco	Contra	13-1-80
30	Bora Universal	S.E.A.	Rice/Barley/Gen	14-1-80
39	Aya Noosh	S.E.A.	Rice/Barley/Gen	14-1-80
39	Concor	Star	Flour/General	13-1-80
39	Fort	Abdullah	General/Tiles	13-1-80
41	Aegle Tritannic	Alpha	Barley	4-1-80
42	Char Ching	Abdullah	Ctrs/Steel/General	8-1-80

### COMMERCIAL PORT OF JUBAIL SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HRS.

TUESDAY 27.1.1980/15.1.80

Berth	Ship	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
5	Baron Maday	Kanoo	Cement Clinkers	9-1-80
4	Sun Kim	Kanoo	Cement Clinkers	13-1-80
2	Katori Maru	Gulf Agency	Steel Pipes and Gen/Cargo	14-1-80
	AT ANCH/Bajka	Barberlines	Bulk Cement	10-1-80

VSLs EXPTD. W/M 24 HRS. Indian Faith — Kanoo  
Tonn. Dischd. (F/G) = 8922

### Jeddah Sheraton Hotel REQUIRES CREDIT MANAGER

AGE: 25 - 35 Years.

EXPERIENCE: This being a Senior Position the candidate must have a minimum of 2 years experience of credit collection. Should be well conversant with Accounts Receivable procedures.

LANGUAGES: English and Arabic

Accommodations, Meals, Transportation and Medical will be provided.

Candidates with single status would be preferred for this position.

Please send your applications to Personnel Manager, Jeddah Sheraton Hotel, P. O. Box 6719, Jeddah by Jan. 20, 1980

### SAUDI FORWARDING & TRANSPORTATION CO. Maritime Dep.

### SINDI SHIPPING AGENCIES

AGENTS FOR: SUDCARGO  
M.V. SAINT SERVAN

THE ABOVE VESSEL AT JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

ETA JEDDAH 18-1-80  
DEPARTURE 19-1-80

CONSIGNEES ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO TIMELY ARRANGE FOR THE DOCUMENTS NECESSARY FOR CLEARING AND WITHDRAW THEIR DELIVERY ORDERS (AGAINST SUBMISSION OF ORIGINAL BILL OF LADING OR BANK GUARANTEE) UPON VESSEL'S ARRIVAL.

For more information please contact:

Tel: 54203, 56781, P.O. Box 2951  
Telex: 401082 SINDICO  
Cable: DEVELOPMENT Jeddah

NOTICE TO  
CONSIGNEES

### MITSUI O.S.K. LINES ANNOUNCES THE ARRIVAL OF

#### VESSEL

#### E.T.A E.T.D

HAKOZAKI MARU	01/102	12-1-80	13-1-80
OCEAN STRENGTH	GUA-11	19-1-80	21-1-80

Consignees are requested to collect their delivery orders by surrendering their original Bill of Lading.

For further information contact:

ARABIAN ESTABLISHMENT  
FOR TRADE SHIPPING & AIR NAVIGATION  
P.O. BOX 59 DHAHRAN AIRPORT. TEL: 8322837-8321036  
CABLE: MEYASSER — DAMMAM TELEX: 601051 AET SJ

### PHILIPPINE INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING CORPORATION

Regular container service from  
FAR EAST — EUROPE — ITALY  
Employing 5 vessels having a  
capacity (FA) of 1000 containers  
of 20ft of which 150 for  
refrigerated/cargo

ASEAN NATION  
VOY 4/W

Will arrive Jeddah on 16-1-80  
Will sail on 17-1-80

For further information please contact:

AL SABAH MARITIME SERVICES CO LTD

P.O. Box 5680 Jeddah Tel: 54203, 56781 Telex: 301495 SABAH JI 400363 CABLE: SJ

Cable: SHIPMARSHAM JI 15248

هكذا من الابل



# arab news

International Finance  
International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

## International Share Information البورصات الدولية

Country	Year	Value	Unit	Source	Year	Value	Unit	Source	Year	Value	Unit	Source
Algeria	1980	1.00	1.00	1.00	1981	1.00	1.00	1.00	1982	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	1983	1.00	1.00	1.00	1984	1.00	1.00	1.00	1985	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	1986	1.00	1.00	1.00	1987	1.00	1.00	1.00	1988	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	1989	1.00	1.00	1.00	1990	1.00	1.00	1.00	1991	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	1992	1.00	1.00	1.00	1993	1.00	1.00	1.00	1994	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	1995	1.00	1.00	1.00	1996	1.00	1.00	1.00	1997	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	1998	1.00	1.00	1.00	1999	1.00	1.00	1.00	2000	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	2002	1.00	1.00	1.00	2003	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2004	1.00	1.00	1.00	2005	1.00	1.00	1.00	2006	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2007	1.00	1.00	1.00	2008	1.00	1.00	1.00	2009	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2010	1.00	1.00	1.00	2011	1.00	1.00	1.00	2012	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2013	1.00	1.00	1.00	2014	1.00	1.00	1.00	2015	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2016	1.00	1.00	1.00	2017	1.00	1.00	1.00	2018	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2019	1.00	1.00	1.00	2020	1.00	1.00	1.00	2021	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2022	1.00	1.00	1.00	2023	1.00	1.00	1.00	2024	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2025	1.00	1.00	1.00	2026	1.00	1.00	1.00	2027	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2028	1.00	1.00	1.00	2029	1.00	1.00	1.00	2030	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2031	1.00	1.00	1.00	2032	1.00	1.00	1.00	2033	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2034	1.00	1.00	1.00	2035	1.00	1.00	1.00	2036	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2037	1.00	1.00	1.00	2038	1.00	1.00	1.00	2039	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2040	1.00	1.00	1.00	2041	1.00	1.00	1.00	2042	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2043	1.00	1.00	1.00	2044	1.00	1.00	1.00	2045	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2046	1.00	1.00	1.00	2047	1.00	1.00	1.00	2048	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2049	1.00	1.00	1.00	2050	1.00	1.00	1.00	2051	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2052	1.00	1.00	1.00	2053	1.00	1.00	1.00	2054	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2055	1.00	1.00	1.00	2056	1.00	1.00	1.00	2057	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2058	1.00	1.00	1.00	2059	1.00	1.00	1.00	2060	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2061	1.00	1.00	1.00	2062	1.00	1.00	1.00	2063	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2064	1.00	1.00	1.00	2065	1.00	1.00	1.00	2066	1.00	1.00	1.00
Algeria	2067	1.00	1.00									

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P & O .....	111½	113	Florida Power & L. ....	25	25½
Plessey Co. ....	113	117	Ford Motor .....	32½	33
Pilkington .....	285	213	Forest Mineral .....	60½	61½

Practical Organization	165	165	Franchiser Corp.	27%	27%
Real Estate Associates	198	198	GAF Corp.	18%	18%
Railway Express	62	61 1/2	GATX Corp. H.	31	31
Royal Dutch	624 1/2	624 1/2	Gen. Dynamics	67%	68%
Royal Ind.	304 1/2	304 1/2	Gen. Electric	54	54
Rio Tinto Zinc Corp.	349	351	General	33%	33 1/2
Robby Portland	42 1/2	42 1/2	General Instruments	50%	51 1/2
Rockwell	269	269	General	18	18
Stand. & C. Ind. Bld.	474	482	General Motors	62 1/2	54
Star-Darby	78	74	Gen. Pub. Util.	36	36
Stearns	100	100	Gen. Tel. & Elect.	28	29 1/2
Taylor Woodrow	321	323	General Tire	22	22
Tate & Lyle	148	148	Gen. Transp.	4	3 1/2
Tecumseh	46	79 1/2	Georgia Pacific	36	35 1/2
Tilling	109	112	Getty Oil	76 1/2	77
Truflight Home	28	28	Gillette	32	30 1/2
Trust Ind.	294	294	Goodrich B. F.	29	29
Trust Home Forte	142	142	Goodson Tire	13 1/2	13 1/2
Trust Investments	254	254	Graco Inc.	24	24
Trust Ind.	264	264	Graco V. R. Co.	40 1/2	41 1/2
Ultramar	414	416	Gr. Alkali Prod. Com.	71	71
United Electric	84	85	Greyhound	14 1/2	14 1/2
Union Carbide	167	167	Grumman Corp.	25 1/2	25 1/2
Wheelabrator	37	36 1/2	Gulf & S. W.	18	18 1/2
			Gulf Oil	33 1/2	34
			Heintz H. J.	39	40
			Hercules	22	22 1/2
			Hewlett Packard	59	60 1/2
			Hilton Hotel	31	31 1/2
			Holladay	17 1/2	17 1/2
			Hormel	54	54 1/2
			Honeywell	80 1/2	87 1/2
			Houston	24 1/2	24 1/2
			Howard Johnson	24 1/2	24 1/2
			IBM	23 1/2	23 1/2
			I.C. Industries	23 1/2	24 1/2
			ICI International	28	28
			Inco Ltd.	28	28 1/2
			Imperial Rand	12 1/2	12 1/2
			Industrial Stone	32	31
			IBM	65 1/2	67 1/2
			Intl. Flavors	18	19 1/2
			Intl. Harvester	34	34 1/2
			Intl. Min. & Chem.	24	24 1/2
			Intl. Paper	37 1/2	38
			Intl. Tel. & Tel.	29	29
			Investing Bank Corp.	34	33 1/2
			Jeff. Pilot	29	29
			Joe of Calif.	27 1/2	27 1/2
			Johns-Manville	24 1/2	24 1/2
			Johnson & Johnson	79 1/2	79 1/2
			Jonathan	31	31
			Joy Manufacturing	31 1/2	32
			K. Viart Corp.	24	23 1/2
			Kaiser Aluminum	12 1/2	12 1/2
			Kanfam & Broad	9	9 1/2
			Kellogg Co.	18 1/2	18 1/2
			Kent Chemicals	38 1/2	38 1/2
			Kerr-McGee	68	68 1/2
			Kimberly Clark	42	42 1/2
			Kodak	27 1/2	27 1/2
			Kroger Co.	18 1/2	18 1/2
			LTV Corp.	11 1/2	11 1/2
			L. B. Owens	21 1/2	21 1/2
			Liggett Company	25 1/2	25 1/2
			Lipson Corp.	37 1/2	38 1/2
			Louisiana	4	4 1/2
			Lockhead Aircraft	36	41 1/2
			Low-Star Ind.	26	27
			Lowell Ind.	26 1/2	26 1/2

<b>NEW YORK</b>	<b>4-22-93</b>	Lucky Stores .....	15%	15%
		Mary R. H. ....	54%	55%
			32	33

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# EXCHANGE RATES

# أسعار العملات المختلفة

## U.S. \$

## الدولار

London Interbank  
Spot Dollar-Middle Rates as quoted by  
Bank of America IFC

	Jan. 11	Jan. 10
Britain	3.2597	2.3610
Nor Ireland	1.8790	1.8758
Belgium	363.75	363.75
France	4.8000	4.8067
Germany	1.7188	1.7138
Netherlands	1.8830	1.8830
Sweden	27.927	27.875
Switzerland F.	28.725	28.725
Denmark	5.3607	5.3582
New Zealand	4.9800	4.9700
Spain	4.1902	4.1660
Italy	235.800	235.500
Austria	13.400	13.375
Finland	1.1487	1.1600
Japan	1.116	1.1124
Poland	36.035	36.035
Yugoslavia	3.6925	3.6445

## £ (STERLING)

## الجنيه

Closing Spot Sterling Rates at London

	January 11
U.S.	2.3570-2.3580
Canada	2.6956-2.6958
France	4.8000
Germany	3.7668-3.7680
Italy	9.9030-10.000
Netherlands	4.8000-4.8000
Sweden	42.85-43.00
Switzerland F.	43.70-43.85
Denmark	9.9000-9.9500
Spain	12.1150-12.1250
Austria	11.0775-11.0875
Japan	1.8120-1.8140
Yugoslavia	1.8945-1.8955
Portugal	11.000-11.230
U.S.	27.76-27.84
Australia	531.75-532.78
India	1.0503-1.0518

## SDR

## الدرك

Frankfurt Foreign Exchange Fixings

	Jan. 11	Jan. 18
U.S.	1.7190	1.7145
Britain	3.8600	3.8730
France	4.8000	4.8000
Germany	1.7576	1.6670
Netherlands	90.540	90.565
Sweden	108.830	108.830
Switzerland	6.149	6.152
Denmark	42.455	42.495
Japan	32.025	32.010
Yugoslavia	34.908	34.845

## حقوق المسحب الخاصة

Exchange Rates for the IMF's SDR

	Jan. 9	Jan. 10
U.S. Dollar	1.34085	1.32468
Australian Dollar	1.76026	1.18767
Canadian Dollar	16.3044	16.1130
Belgian Franc	36.8728	36.8978
Canadian Dollar	1.54728	1.54182
Deutsche Mark	2.36770	2.36965
French Franc	5.31072	5.31980
Italian Lira	93.3124	93.2863
Japanese Yen	190.626	190.6120
Dutch Guilder	312.476	312.124
New Zealand Dollar	4.81962	4.82058
Spanish Peseta	6.85883	6.85014
Swiss Franc	4.42119	4.44095
Portuguese Escudo	87.3979	87.3768
Swedish Kroner	5.40890	5.47282
Yugoslavian Dinar	7.09062	7.08831
Escudo de Portugal	33.1014	33.0920
Indonesian Rupiah	827.862	827.831
Korean Won	8.39251	8.39251
Malay-Singapore Ringgit	1.0000	1.0000
South African Rand	1.0000	1.0000
Nepalese Dollar	1.85096	1.85096
South African Rand	1.0000	1.0000
Sierra Leone	2.08432	2.08431
U.A.E. Dirham	4.98327	4.98190
Venezuelan Bolivar	5.86338	5.86190

## THE ECU

## الايكو

Exchange Rates for the ECU  
Official Brussels Fixing

	January 11
U.S.	48.3948
Canada	9.48028
France	2.74392
Denmark	6.70952
Germany	2.76072
France	5.82958
Italian Lira	1162.56
Spain	6.81779
U.S. Dollar	1.44654
Swiss Franc	2.20483
Switzerland	95.2734
Swedish Krona	9.98047
New Zealand Dollar	9.98049
Canadian Dollar	1.06093
Portuguese Escudo	17.8206
Australian Schilling	17.8047
Finland Mark	75.100
Japanese Yen	441.383
Greek Drachma	45.759

## GOLD

## الذهب

Closing Gold Prices  
(in US Dollars per troy ounce)

	Jan. 10
--	---------

Spain .....	2.604	2.597	Zurich .....	601.50	621.50
Portugal .....	3.470	3.470	Hong Kong .....	611.57	600.0%
Spain .....	0.7290	0.7290			

London ..... 46.53 46.58

● Record High

COMMODITIES

السعر والسلع والمعادن

London Commodity and Metal Exchange Closing Prices

COCA

كوكا

Pounds Sterling per metric ton (except 500 or)

ALUMINIUM

الالومنيوم

	Jan. 10	Jan. 11
Closing	Closing	Closing
1st	915-920	900-910
3rd	902-904	880-893
5th	810-805	2,000-200

Market very steady

COPPER

النحاس

	Jan. 10	Jan. 11
Closing	Closing	Closing
1st	1013-1014	1014-1015
3rd	1009-1011	1012-1012.5
5th	9,500 tons	9,500 tons

Market very steady

LEAD

الرصاص

	Jan. 10	Jan. 11
Closing	Closing	Closing
1st	442-444	433-434
3rd	442-444	434-435
5th	2,500 tons	3,750 tons

Market barely steady

NICKEL

النكل

	Jan. 10	Jan. 11
Closing	Closing	Closing
1st	2778-2782	2755-2760
3rd	2835-2845	2855-2865
5th	612 tons	216 tons

Market steady

SILVER

فضة

COCA

كوكا

	Jan. 10	Jan. 7
Closing	Closing	Closing
1st	1473-1477	1438-1437
3rd	1463-1463	1430-1438
5th	1476-1475	1454-1452
7th	1500-1498	1468-1468
9th	1524-1522	1458-1453
11th	1538-1538	1478-1478
13th	1575-1565	1520-1510

Total volume: 1,763 lots of ten tonnes.

ROBUSTA COFFEE

قهوة

	Jan. 10	Jan. 7
Closing	Closing	Closing
1st	1599-1598	1568-1565
3rd	1606-1606	1575-1574
5th	1616-1614	1598-1587
7th	1635-1614	1608-1595
9th	1645-1642	1598-1590
11th	1665-1662	1597-1585
13th	1660-1661	1605-1575

Sales: 4,290 lots of 5 tonnes.

I.C.O COFFEE

البن

	Jan. 10	Jan. 7
Closing	Closing	Closing
1st	176-175	176-173
3rd	176-175	175-173
5th	176-175	175-173
7th	176-175	175-173
9th	176-175	175-173
11th	176-175	175-173
13th	176-175	175-173

Market very steady

RUBBER

مطاط

	Jan. 10	Jan. 7
Closing	Closing	Closing
1st	71.50-72.50	69.25-70.50
3rd	71.50-72.50	70.25-71.25
5th	71.50-72.50	70.25-71.25
7th	71.50-72.50	70.25-71.25
9th	71.50-72.50	70.25-71.25
11th	71.50-72.50	70.25-71.25
13th	71.50-72.50	70.25-71.25

Market very steady

RAW RUBBER

مطاط خام

	Jan. 10	Jan. 7
Closing	Closing	Closing
1st	170.50-171.25	171.00-170.75
3rd	171.25-172.00	172.00-171.25
5th	172.25-173.00	173.00-172.25
7th	173.25-174.00	174.00-173.25
9th	174.25-175.00	175.00-174.25
11th	175.25-176.00	176.00-175.25
13th	176.25-177.00	177.00-176.25

	Price per ton, mine	
ash.....	1520-1530	1600-1607
one month.....	1555-1560	1635-1636

	U.S. warrants	36 warrants	WOOL	صوف
Market firm				(Strongly Weak)
<b>TIN</b>	<b>تِنك</b>			
	\$ per tonne			
Standard				
Feb.	7215-7220	7310-7320	October .....	(NT) (NT)
Mar.-June	7160-7165	7190-7230	December .....	(NT) (NT)
	550 tons	560 tons	March .....	(NT) (NT)
Market steady			July .....	(NT) (NT)
			Aug. ....	(NT) (NT)
High Grade			October .....	(NT) (NT)
Feb.	7215-7220	7310-7320	December .....	(NT) (NT)
Mar.-June	7190-7230	7220-7240	March .....	(NT) (NT)
	10 tons	NS tons		
Market life			Due to inactive trading there were all lots traded	
<b>ZINC</b>	<b>زَنك</b>		<b>COTTON</b>	<b>قطن</b>
	\$ per tonne		Liverpool spot cotton and shipment prices in U.S. cents per pound (previous levels in brackets as supplied by a leading trading company).	
Feb.	320.5-321.5	325-325.5	*Major shipping origins Friday include:	
Mar.-June	335-335.5	340-341	U.S. Memphis (1 1/16 inch strip middling),	
	1,400 tons	1,500 tons	Nas-Dex \$4.75 offered (42.00),	
Market steady quiet			S.C. California (1 1/8 inch strip middling),	
			Nas-Dex \$4.50 offered (42.00),	
			S.C. California (1 1/8 inch strip middling),	
			Nas-Dex \$4.35 offered (42.50),	
			Soviet 1 1/16 inch strip middling,	
			Nas-Dex \$7.00 offered (44.00),	
			Egypt Giza No. FG. 15 offered (UNLCH),	
			Sudan Barakat (1 1/8 inch),	
			Nas-Dex No. 3B. 122.20 offered (121.40),	
			Nas-Dex No. 5B. 113.10 offered (114.90),	
			Nas-Dex No. C&B. 102.90 offered (101.90),	
			Pakistan (1 1/32 inch),	
			Nas-Dex UNQ (UNQ),	
			Mexico (1 1/16 inch strip middling),	
			Nas-Dex \$4.00 offered (42.50),	
			Columbia Coastal Crop 1 3/32 inch,	
			Nas-Dex \$8.00 offered (85.00),	
<b>Capital International Stock Market Indices</b>			<b>ROTTERDAM WHEAT &amp; SOYBEAN MEAL</b>	
	Jan. 10	Jan. 9	Prices CIF (in U.S. \$) * Southern and/or Northern Dutch Spring	
America	116.4	115.9	Wheat .....	200.00
Europe	102.7	102.5	Prices in D.Gl./D.M.	
			January .....	196.00
Asia (1)	222.7	121.9	February .....	202.00
Latin America	144.9	143.9	March .....	206.00
Japan	249.1	240.5	April-May .....	210.00
South Africa (2)	178.8	176.6	May-June .....	193.00
Germany	84.1	84.2	June-July .....	193.00
France	115.7	116.7	August .....	194.00
Australia	105.6	105.5		
New Zealand	49.4	49.3		
Holland	84.7	84.3		
Switzerland	82.9	83.4		
Belgium	56.0	56.0		
Denmark	109.6	109.7		
Greece	95.4	95.1		
Spain	297.5	288.2		
Sweden	120.4	120.4		
Finland	132.7	132.3		
<b>INDEXED TO 1970=100</b>			<b>SOYMEAL U.S.</b>	
Index converted to 1 Jan 1970 Base			Spot .....	246.00 (UQ)
Base 1 Jan 1970 equals 100			Jan-March .....	242.00
			April-Sept .....	230.00 239.00

DENNIS THE MENACE

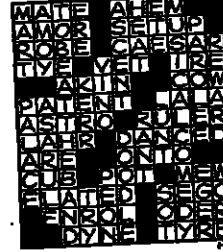


'WORSE THAN CRANKY... SHE'S INTO MONSTER.'

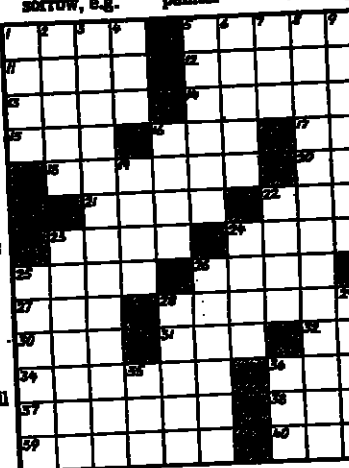
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword  
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS  
10. French priest  
11. "That Dream"  
12. Employee's bio  
13. Temptation lady  
14. Canadian peninsula  
15. "Turner"  
16. Result of an Adam-splitting  
17. Zola's follower  
18. Contemporary of Pasture  
19. Storage place  
20. Food fish  
21. Run along  
22. "Adrian"  
23. Club  
24. Field  
25. Run into  
26. Jones boy  
27. Ceremonious  
28. Summit  
29. Skill  
30. Novel  
31. "Variations"  
32. Not for  
33. Oct. baseball event  
34. Zoo creature



Yesterday's Answer  
10. Inhabit  
11. State: Fr.  
12. Prying device  
13. Fiddle  
14. Fiddle  
15. Arne composition  
16. Happiness or sorrow, e.g.  
17. Stadium  
18. 1954 sci-fi film  
19. Make believe  
20. Col  
21. Martini  
22. Everybody



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:  
A Y D L E A A X E  
L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES  
ABCCAH YBEJL FWE CFYHJ FKJ  
LQIQHJ IN YBLDGCQKHL;  
IQC XWHFC YBEJL WBLH FIGH  
BC - MFLEBKXCK BWBEX  
Yesterday's Cryptquote: I'VE REACHED THE POINT WHERE I REGARD MY EXISTENCE AS AN ANTICLOCK, AND I'M STRIPPING AWAY THE OUTER LAYERS.  
S.J. PERELMAN

Believe It or Not!



GARY PETER THE GREAT  
(1672-1725) of Russia  
EACH MORNING DRANK  
21 GLASSES OF WATER  
AND ATE 12 FIGS AND  
6 POUNDS OF CHERRIES

BIRDS AND OTHER ANIMALS AND INSECTS, BY EATING OR DRINKING PLANT MATERIALS THAT HAVE BEEN FERTILIZED, CAN BECOME INTOXICATED

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Famous Hand  
East dealer.  
Neither side vulnerable.  
NORTH  
♠ K 5 4  
♥ K 8 3  
♦ A Q 4 2  
♣ 6 5 2  
WEST  
♠ 9 7 3  
♥ 7 6 2  
♦ J 10 9 8 3  
♣ A K  
EAST  
♠ 10 8 6 3  
♥ J 10 9 5 4  
♦ K 5  
♣ 7 3  
SOUTH  
♠ A Q J  
♥ A Q  
♦ 7 6  
♣ J 10 9 8 4  
The bidding:  
East South West North  
Pass 1 NT Pass 3 NT  
Opening lead - Jack of diamonds.  
This deal occurred in the Canadian Trials to choose a team for the women's World Bridge Olympiad. The hand features a sparkling defensive play - the kind you read or hear about but never see.  
Remember at the place at the first table was Sharyn Linkovsky of Montreal, who held the East cards. Her partner led the Jack of diamonds. The winning defense would have been easy to find had declarer played the queen from dummy, for in that case Sharyn would have taken the king and returned a diamond, leaving South in a hopeless position.  
But declarer, on green hand, went up with the ace on the diamond lead and it was on this trick that Sharyn made the magnificent play of the king! As result, declarer went down one. West won the club lead at trick two with the king, established her diamonds, and soon after got in with the ace of clubs to cash her remaining diamonds and put an end to declarer's hopes.  
Had Sharyn neglected to drop her king of diamonds on the ace, declarer would have made ten tricks with proper play - instead of the eight she actually wound up with.  
At the other table, North became declarer at three notrump and East made a perfectly normal lead of a heart. Declarer won in dummy with the queen and led the king and shifted to the Jack of diamonds, but North went up with the ace and led another club, thus making four notrump.  
At the second table, East could have duplicated Sharyn's feat had she found the brilliant opening lead of the king of diamonds. But in Canada they don't play the game with mirrors.

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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Wednesday Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca 5:43	7:07	12:37	3:45	6:03	7:33
Medina 5:51	7:12	12:39	3:43	5:59	7:29
Nejd 5:15	6:41	12:05	3:09	5:26	6:56

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Sesame Street No. 1199
5:40 Safety Film	I'm no Fool Having Fun
5:54 Young Peoples Special	The Play-Hard
6:23 Sanford and Son	No. 314
6:48 Oregon Trail	The Army Deserter
7:36 Man in a Suitcase	Who's Mad Now
8:24 Baretta	The Marker
9:10 Documentary	Airport - PT 3

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Al-Shifa Drug Store	22224
MECCA	
Bilal Drug Store	32396
Abdullah Bawazir D.S.	44216
Al-Nuzha Pharmacy	
RIVADH	
Al-Khayyam Pharmacy	
Tareq Pharmacy	
Al-Rahma Pharmacy	
TAIF	
Taf Pharmacy	
Hassan Baksh Pharmacy	
DAMMAM	
Dammam Drug Store	22312
AL-KHOBAR	
Al-Shifa Drug Store	41615

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On MW at 1485 Kilohertz in 202 meter band

WEDNESDAY

Afternoon Transmission  
2:00 Opening  
2:01 Holy Quran  
2:05 Gems of Guidance  
2:10 Key to Their Success  
2:20 On Islam  
2:30 Round and About

3:00 NEWS  
3:10 Press Review  
3:15 Music  
3:20 Science Journal  
3:30 A Selection of Music

3:40

3:50 Closedown

Evening Transmission  
9:00 Opening  
9:01 Holy Quran  
9:05 Gems of Guidance  
9:10 Light Music  
9:15 Top of the Pops  
9:45 Companions of the Prophet  
10:00 A Viewpoint  
10:10 Music  
10:15 NEWS  
10:25 S.A. Daily Chronicle  
10:30 Sounds Sweet and Strange  
11:00 A Leaf on Life's Notebook  
11:10 Music  
11:15 Latin Music  
11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams  
12:00 Closedown

VOA

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup  
Reports: Actualities  
Opinion: Analyses

8:30 Dateline  
News Summary  
9:00 Special English:  
News: Feature, The  
Making of a Nation  
News Summary

9:30 Music USA:  
(Standards)  
10:00 News Roundup  
Reports: Actualities

10:05 Opening: Analyses

News Summary  
10:30 VOC Magazine  
America: Letter  
Cultural: Letter  
11:00 Special English: News  
11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight

12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

BBC

Morning Transmission

8.00 World News  
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours  
News Summary  
8.30 Sarah Ward  
8.45 World Today  
9.00 Newdesk  
9.30 Opera Star  
10.00 World News  
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours  
News Summary  
10.30 Sarah Ward  
10.45 Something to Show  
You

11.00 World News  
11.09 Reflections  
11.15 Piano Style  
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978  
12.00 World News  
12.09 British Press Review  
12.15 World Today  
12.30 Financial News  
12.40 Look Ahead  
12.45 The Tony Myatt

Evening Transmission

1.15 Ulster in Focus  
1.30 Discovery  
2.00 World News  
2.09 News about Britain  
2.15 Alphabet of Musical  
Curios  
2.30 Sports International  
2.40 Radio Newsreel  
3.15 Promenade Concert  
3.45 Sports Round-up  
4.00 World News

4.09 Twenty-Four Hours:  
News Summary  
4.30 The Pleasure of Yours  
5.15 Report on Religion  
6.00 Radio Newsreel  
6.15 Outlook  
7.00 World News  
7.09 Commentary  
7.15 Sherlock Holmes  
7.45 World Today  
8.00 World News  
8.09 Books and Writers  
8.30 Take One  
8.45 Sports Round-up  
9.00 World News  
9.09 News about Britain  
9.15 Radio Newsreel  
9.30 Farming World  
10.00 Outlook News Summary  
10.39 Stock Market Report  
10.43 Look Ahead  
10.45 Ulster in Focus  
11.00 World News  
11.09 Twenty-Four Hours:  
News Summary  
12.15 Talkabout  
12.45 Nature Notebook  
1.00 World News  
1.09 World Today  
1.25 Financial News  
1.35 Book Choice  
1.40 Reflections  
1.45 Sports Round-up  
2.00 World News  
2.09 Commentary  
2.15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

Francis Drake

FOR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.  
**LIBRA**  
(Sept. 23 to Oct. 23)  
A loved one needs space and privacy to get a project rolling. Opportunity in your own backyard. Do research on what needs to be done.  
**SCORPIO**  
(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)  
You should be enthusiastic about a party. Welcome the chance to make new friends. Lively talks with others stimulate your thinking.  
**SAGITTARIUS**  
(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)  
A highly favorable time for improving your lot in life. Both career and financial opportunity give you plenty to be thankful for.  
**CAPRICORN**  
(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)  
An invitation to travel may come your way. Make arrangements speedily. Be careful of p.m. spending on non-essentials. Be happy!  
**AQUARIUS**  
(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)  
Secrecy affects financial dealings. Investigate options open to you. There may be a chance to be a silent partner. Luck is with you!  
**PISCES**  
(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)  
Optimism should mark your attitude to close relationships. A partner wants you to share in good fortune. Enjoy social occasions.  
**ARIES**  
(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)  
A quick success for those who capitalize on today's work opportunity. Don't get sidetracked. Do it yourself for results!  
**TAURUS**  
(Apr. 20 to May 20)  
Cultural pursuits bring pleasure. Those in the creative arts meet with success. Investigate educational and travel possibilities.  
**GEMINI**  
(May 21 to June 20)  
Seek home improvement loans. Consult with tax advisers, trustees, and accountants. Property interests are favorably highlighted.  
**CANCER**  
(June 21 to July 21)  
A time for loved ones to communicate. Forget about entertainment plans and pleasant diversions. Get to know each other better.  
**LEO**  
(July 22 to Aug. 22)  
Hard work now results in improved income. A financial opportunity should be met with determination to get things moving.  
**VIRGO**  
(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)  
Don't be shy. Let others know that you're interested in

هكذا من الاله



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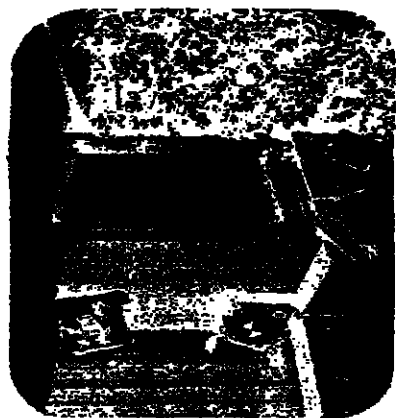
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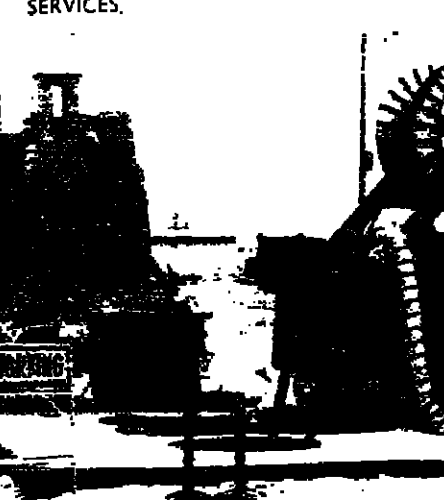
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## Soviets hit U.S. leaders, ignore airline labor woes

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP) — Moscow radio Tuesday condemned the U.N. General Assembly resolution calling for the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan as "backstage actions by American diplomats and others."

A report by the radio's overseas service quoted Afghan foreign minister Shah Mohammad Dost as telling the Assembly the resolution was "aimed at interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan."

A report of Monday's U.N. vote was not immediately given on the Soviet Union's main domestic radio network.

Meanwhile, the Soviet national airline Aeroflot canceled Tuesday's scheduled flight to Washington, citing a lack of passengers.

A spokesman for the Soviet Civil Aviation Ministry, which oversees the airline, denied the cancellation was due to refusals by members of the American Teamsters' Union to service Aeroflot flights. The union is protesting Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan.

Earlier Tuesday, the Soviet ministry had said it had no plans to curtail flights to the

## Labor leaders criticize policy in Rhodesia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 15 (AP) — A British Labor Party peer, Lord Hatch, Monday called for the postponement of elections in Rhodesia because, he says, they will not be free and fair.

The peer, who is here at the invitation of the President of ZAPU, Joshua Nkomo, to help in the elections said election dates should be put forward to April to give the Patriotic Front enough time to study and understand the political system of each party.

Lord Hatch leaves for Salisbury on Wednesday where he will remain until end of elections, scheduled Feb. 27-29.

He accused the Conservative government of trying to achieve its original objective of installing outgoing Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa in power.

He said for elections to be fair, Britain had to be tough to get the South African troops out of Rhodesia and increase the Commonwealth monitoring force so that it could take over from both the Rhodesian and Patriotic Front forces.

Lord Hatch said the way the British government had handled the Rhodesian situation had tarnished the image of the British government internationally.

He claimed some British and American firms were raising money for Muzorewa for the elections. Last year, they raised about \$200,000 for him, he said.

Meanwhile, a Labor legislator asked Monday for an emergency House of Commons debate on the conduct of Lord Soames, British governor in Rhodesia. But the speaker rejected the request.

Alex Lyon, MP for York, described as "murder" the shooting of seven Patriotic Front guerrillas by Rhodesian security troops, now under the command of Lord Soames.



**HIT BY CAR:** David Patenaude, 20, is pushed 120 feet by entangled vehicles in a four-car pileup on an icy highway near Grants Pass, Oregon. Patenaude and other unidentified men shown above had stopped to help at the scene of a wreck when a 1977 Camaro (car with hood up) plowed into the spun-out Fiat. Patenaude was not seriously hurt, but spectators noted that had it not been icy, he would have been crushed. News photographer John Woodliff had stopped to photograph the first accident when the second occurred. The woman on the right is Linda Hindemil, driver of the Fiat.

United States because of union trouble over Afghanistan or an explosion Sunday evening at Aeroflot's New York office.

A spokesman said, "We have agreements with many countries on operation of our flights, including the United States, and we will carry out our flights in accordance with the existing agreements. We will carry them out."

Pan American management has been helping Aeroflot continue to operate in the United States despite the union action.

The Soviet Union charged earlier that the bombing was "the result of direct instigation" by "U.S. authorities."

In a dispatch from New York, the official news agency Tass said, "Such provocative acts, which have become frequent of late, cannot be separated from the anti-Soviet hysteria being fanned up in U.S. government circles."

"Anti Soviet hysteria" is a frequently used reference to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's condemnations of Soviet involvement in Afghanistan.

At the same time, the U.S. State Department condemned the bombing "in the strongest terms."

Spokesman Hodding Carter said that "such acts of violence accomplish nothing except to endanger the lives of innocent people."

He said federal and local authorities are carrying out an intensive investigation of the incidents. "We have expressed our regrets to the Soviet embassy and to Aeroflot," he said. Tass termed the bomb explosion at the Fifth Avenue offices of the national Soviet airline as "another malicious provocation ... by thugs from the reactionary terrorist organizations."

One report noted that the Jewish Defense League and an anti-Castro organization, Omega-7, had claimed responsibility for the attack.

Tass branded them "bandit units of the chauvinistic trend" in the first report, and "Fascistic terrorist organization" in the second.

Tass accused the Carter administration of not taking effective measures to protect foreign institutions and missions.

Late last year the Soviet mission to the United Nations in New York was also subject to a bomb attack. There were no injuries reported.

Three persons, none of them Soviet citizens, were slightly injured in Sunday's attack on the Aeroflot office.

Following the bombing, Aeroflot was hit with a widening labor offensive as a protest of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

William F. Genoese, secretary treasurer of Teamsters Local 732, which refused to unload baggage from an Aeroflot plane that landed at Kennedy International Airport on Sunday, said the boycott would extend to Washington's Dulles Airport, the other U.S. airports from which the Soviet airline operates.

Police reported no progress in the investigation of the blast Sunday evening in which a masked man dropped a bomb at Aeroflot's door on Fifth Avenue near 45th Street.



**RUSSIA'S OPPOSITION** — Mountain guerrilla fighters of western Afghanistan preparing for combat with Russian and government forces. There is unofficial crossing of the frontier with Iran, where Muslim sympathizers help to supply the guerrillas in their struggle against the highly-equipped Soviet troops.

## American journalists in Iran given until Friday to leave

TEHRAN, Jan. 15 (AP) — The Iranian government has ordered all American reporters out of the country, accusing them of biased reporting, but says French, British and West German journalists can stay for the time being.

"The foreign (American) journalists have been misusing our kind cooperation and freedom we have given them," Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council said in a statement issued after a three-hour meeting Monday night. "They have used this against our revolution and we are going to expel all American correspondents effective immediately."

The estimated 100 Americans were given until Friday midnight to obey the order.

The Revolutionary Council's spokesman, Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar, said French, British and West German reporters were being allowed to remain for the time being but he added: "We gave them strong warning that if they send anything but the truth about the news they will be expelled as well."

The expulsion order follows a long series of public accusations that American reporters were sending out biased and incorrect reports and the previous expulsion of 23 Western reporters whose published reports angered the revolutionary regime.

Some observers viewed the expulsion as an attempt to reduce publicity about the ethnic minorities challenging Ayatollah Khomeini's authority and demanding autonomous home rule. But others thought the regime might be trying to improve chances for the release of the American hostages by curtailing the extensive television coverage and other publicity given the students holding them captive.

In Washington, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said the expulsion "would seem to reveal the desire of the authorities in Iran to prevent not only the rest of the world but indeed their own people from knowing the disastrous impact upon Iran of the taking and continued holding of the American citizens."

Meanwhile, Los Angeles radio reporter Alex Paen reported the students at the embassy told him spy trials for the hostages will begin as soon as Khomeini gives the word.

Paen said they told him the Ayatollah agreed to the trials in principle "since the Iranian people want them tried."

Four black ministers from Houston, Texas, and their attorney met the students at the embassy for several hours Monday and said they expected to hold religious services for the hostages Tuesday to commemorate the birthday of the late black leader, The Rev.

## U.S. report doubts atomic blast occurred near S. Africa in Sept.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP) — The U.S. government will soon release a report that will cast doubt on the theory that an unknown nation conducted a nuclear test in the Southern Hemisphere last September.

Informed sources said Monday the report will offer no corroborative evidence to support the data from a reconnaissance satellite which indicated a nuclear explosion.

Moreover, the sources said, the report will offer some alternative explanations for the peculiar pulses of light the satellite picked up on Sept. 22. At the time, scientists said a nuclear explosion was the only credible explanation for the signals.

The report was prepared by a panel of scientists commissioned by the White House.

On Sept. 22, a VELA reconnaissance satellite recorded a double pulse of light in a pattern always caused by a nuclear test in the atmosphere, when the fireball flashes, briefly disappears, then flashes again.

The satellite data could not pinpoint the source of the light. It indicated only that it occurred in the southern hemisphere, either in southern Africa or the waters around it.

Martin Luther King Jr. The students released eight of the nine blacks who were among the hostages, along with five women, two weeks after they took over the embassy last Nov. 4.

Meanwhile, a Panamanian television station reported that the Shah and Empress left the borrowed home where they are staying on the Panamanian island of Contadora for several days of sightseeing in western Panama. The report said they were the guests of the former financial adviser of Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's military leader.

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh reiterated Monday that the hostages would not be released until the Shah was returned to Iran for trial.



**BROWN IN JAPAN** — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is seen at Tokyo Airport on his arrival for talks with Japanese leaders recently. His remarks on defense spending caused controversy in Japanese military circles, sources said.

## Tito surgery fails; doctors fear gangrene

BELGRADE, Jan. 15 (Agencies) — Informed sources said President Josip Broz Tito suffered a setback Tuesday, prompting his doctors to issue a bulletin saying his legs operation had at least partially failed.

The sources said it was still unclear what steps might be taken in treating the president, although they described the possibility of new surgery as one obvious option.

Diplomats said they had been informed by Yugoslav sources that Tito was suffering from a blockage whose chief danger was the risk of gangrene.

The blockage is generally treated by a blood vessel by-pass operation if it fails to respond to medication, they said. If by-pass efforts fail, the affected part may have to be amputated.

The 87-year-old communist leader was resting in a hospital at Ljubljana, northern Yugoslavia, after an operation on his left leg three days ago.

The president, generally robust despite his age, withstood the surgery satisfactorily, doctors said.

But there was mounting concern over the strain likely to be involved if his eight-man medical team decided to carry out a second and possibly more complex operation.

The doctors gave no hint of their intentions in a tense medical bulletin which said the president's general state of health was good but that an attempt to by-pass a clogged artery provided only temporary relief.

The bulletin, broadcast on television and radio without elaboration, added to the anxieties of a nation already deeply worried over political and military consequences of a future without the charismatic marshal who has ruled Yugoslavia since World War II.

The 270,000-strong Yugoslav armed forces were on a "state of vigilance" and some if not all army leaves had been canceled, Yugoslav sources said.

While this was seen as a reflection of general uneasiness about the future, the sources emphasized that the move was precautionary and entirely normal.

## Kennedy made 'serious' errors, Digest says

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (R) — Senator Edward Kennedy's account of the 1969 car accident at Chappaquiddick in which a young woman died is false in several respects, according to new scientific studies published by the *Readers Digest* magazine.

A spokesman for Kennedy last night described the magazine's claims, based partly on the first-ever computer reconstruction of the accident in which Mary Jo Kopechne died, as "a very serious misrepresentation."

The Chappaquiddick accident occurred when the Senator and Miss Kopechne, a former campaign worker for his brother Robert, were driving home late at night after a party.

Kennedy's car plunged off a small wooden bridge into a murky pond. He escaped through the car's window, but Miss Kopechne was trapped inside and drowned. The Senator was convicted of leaving the scene of an accident — he did not report it for 10 hours — and the tragedy has haunted his political life ever since.

The *Readers Digest* said it had decided to commission the new study because Kennedy had announced his candidacy for this year's presidential elections.

The *Digest* said the Senator's account of how fast he drove to the bridge over a pond at Chappaquiddick Island was false, as was his account of his swim later that night across the Edgartown Harbor channel.

*Digest* senior editor John Barron, who prepared the magazine's 10,000-word report, said that in addition to the new evidence, a re-examination of the Senator's statements on the accident also raised new doubts on the case.

Raymond McHenry, a car-accident analyst hired by the magazine, found after a computer reconstruction of the accident that the Senator's claim was false that he was traveling at (32 k.p.h.) when he suddenly came to the bridge and then swerved off it.

The *Digest* said McHenry used extensive data fed to a computer, including such things as the car's weight, wheel base, the elevation of the road and the distance the car traveled after leaving the bridge.

It said he concluded that the Senator was actually going at about 55 k.p.h. on the wrong side of the road and that the car's plunge into the pond was probably caused by "panic braking."

At a Washington press conference called in response to the *Digest* report, Kennedy's campaign manager and brother-in-law Stephen Smith, said that investigators at the time of the accident found that the car was going at 32 k.p.h. A private consulting firm hired by the Senator had reached the same conclusion.

Kennedy's claim that after his escape from the car he swam against the tide and thought he was going to drown was also challenged by the *Digest*.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

The story is that an Englishman was jailed for five years. After serving the term, he went to collect a pair of shoes he had taken to be mended before the trial. The shopkeeper looked at him briefly when he came in with his demand and said, "Come back tomorrow."

The story is told to illustrate the state of affairs in some sections of the British economy — especially those concerned with services. Now this must not be taken to mean that all of the services sector is going to pieces. The British postal services are probably still among the best in the world. Communications generally are excellent: we certainly have no complaints on that score. But there are problem areas, where an archaic trade union procedure conspires with managerial red tape and outdated laws to produce an almost impossible situation.

An example was afforded by our attempt to install an air conditioning unit in one of the rooms of the offices here. This would have been a matter of a day or so anywhere else in the world. But here we were warned before we started that the window of the relevant room was part of a historic, and therefore legally protected facade, so that no vent could be placed there. After much discussion, it turned out that we could have our air conditioning only if we connected the system to the back wall of the building — a matter of knocking holes in several walls and then connecting them to the front room. The whole operation took three months. Most of the time was taken with legal correspondence with the city authorities, who had ten problems for every solution we came up with.

A friend was contemplating buying a flat here in London. He was interested in a certain property, but was told it was under renovation. He was ready to wait, he said. Four years, the property agent said. That said the friend, is about half the time it took to build the Aswan Dam. Another friend noticed that painting work had started on the exterior of the block he lived in. He thought that it cannot take more than a week or two. But the painter was still working about three months from the start. The man decided to ask about the reason for the delay. The painter answered that he could have finished much earlier, but the time was very slack for house painting. He said he will finish the job the minute he had a new contract lined somewhere else.

Translated From Ashraf Al Awad

## Arab restaurant in Vienna hit by two explosions

VIENNA, Jan. 15 (AP) — A downtown Arab restaurant said to be a gathering place for Arab oil officials was destroyed in a pre-dawn bomb attack Tuesday. Police said two explosions occurred at the same time.

The attack came one day before finance ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) were scheduled to meet at OPEC headquarters in Vienna.

One explosive device reportedly devastated the bar located in the basement, another bomb planted near the entrance destroyed the restaurant premises at street level.

Interior Minister Erwin Lanc said the majority owner of the *Asmahan* restaurant was an Iraqi national who owns a similar restaurant in London.

An unconfirmed report identified the man as Haid Bashir, a wealthy businessman who had allegedly received bomb threats in the past but did not take them seriously.

As a result of the blast several adjoining buildings and cars parked close by were also damaged. It occurred shortly before 5 a.m., about one hour after the restaurant closed.

While the *Asmahan* was said to be a meeting place for OPEC officials and other Arabs living in Vienna, Lanc said the timing of the explosions suggested they were not directed against one person.

Lanc said it was premature to say whether the attack was politically motivated. He added one or more persons forced open a first-floor door to reach the restaurant and the bar below.

Asked whether the incident might be related to the upcoming OPEC meeting, the minister said "such attacks (as the one on OPEC headquarters here in 1975) have not been announced by a preceding bomb explosion in the past."

At their routine one-day meeting Wednesday, the OPEC finance ministers were expected to approve the allocation of up to \$1.6 billion to a special fund which lends money to developing countries at low interest rates.

Pro-Palestinian guerrillas stormed into an OPEC ministerial meeting in Vienna in December 1975, killing three people and capturing several of the organization's leading ministers. They finally released their hostages in Algeria.

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